

DAILY REPORT

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HU YAOBANG ANSWERS FRENCH REPORTERS' QUESTIONS

HK190840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct p 1

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese side sincerely hopes that all obstacles to the normalization of the relations between China and the Soviet Union will be removed so that relations between the two countries will embark on the road of healthy development," said Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee here this morning in answering questions raised by French reporters before he continued talks with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party.

An AFP reporter inquired if any progress has been made in relations between China and the Soviet Union and, if any, in what fields? He asked on what issues the two countries have the biggest differences.

Hu Yaobang asked the reporters if they knew that Soviet Vice Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev was now in Beijing to conduct discussions [cuo shang 4322 0794] with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. As the two sides had agreed not to disclose the contents of the discussions, "Sorry, I will not violate the agreement," the general secretary said.

When asked whether the discussions would be continued, Hu Yaobang said "Yes," and that the two sides had agreed, through consultation [sieshang 0588 0794], that the discussions would be held in Beijing and Moscow in turn.

The meeting between Hu Yaobang and French reporters took place in a simple, but elegant and spacious hall in Zhongnanhai, site of the CPC Central Committee. Dressed in deep grey, Hu Yaobang, amid glaring mercury and lights and the sound of cameras, smiled and answered questions raised by French reporters.

Asked by a reporter representing LE MONDE about the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, Hu Yaobang said: "We have pointed out, time and again, that the Soviet leaders have been pursuing a hegemonist policy for a considerable period. We are against such an erroneous policy. As for their domestic questions, we have ceased to express our views for many years, and that is what we ought to do."

A correspondent from the French Television Station Number Three asked Hu Yaobang at the beginning of the meeting for his views on the French left-wing forces' coming into power and the impact on Sino-French relations. The general secretary said: "That is the choice of the French people. We are willing to develop the relations between China and France. There are broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries in politics, economy, science and technology, and culture. Generally, we are satisfied with the relations between China and France since the establishment of diplomatic ties between them and we hope to see a better development of our relations."

A reporter from the French Television Station Number One asked: The Chinese party condemned the French Communist Party for clinging to the Soviet Communist Party when the Chinese and French parties suspended relations in 1965. What is your view now?

Hu Yaobang smiled and replied: "There is a famous saying in China, 'Don't get entangled in historical issues, look ahead of you.' One should be magnanimous and disregard the minute details in dealing with historical issues. Our two parties have resumed relations with great satisfaction."

"We believe that the Chinese and French parties will act in accordance with the agreed principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and see to it that their friendly relations and cooperation develop smoothly," he added.

A L'EXPRESS reporter asked: With Mr Marchais' visit to China and the normalization of relations between the Chinese and French parties, does this mean that a party maintaining good relations with the Soviet Communist Party can also develop its relations with the Chinese party? Gesturing positively, Hu Yaobang said: "I think they can, because one of our principles is not to interfere with other parties' internal affairs. Any party, whether a workers' party, Communist party or nationalist party, if it is willing to be friendly with us, we are willing to establish relations with them."

At this time, a leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department told Comrade Hu Yaobang that time was up. Hu Yaobang said that the reporters seemed to have more questions and that the meeting should be extended for 5 more minutes.

When asked whether China had different attitudes towards the Soviet and U.S. hegemonists, Hu Yaobang said "We firmly oppose any hegemonism in the world, because hegemonism is the main manifestation of sabotage to world peace. We firmly oppose hegemonism wherever it exists. All shapes of hegemonism are bad."

An AFP reporter asked about China's view towards the situation in Poland. Hu Yaobang said: "Our party has repeatedly stated that we hope Poland will solve her own problems through internal consultation and oppose any foreign interference."

Hu Yaobang asked the French reporters if they had any more questions. No further questions were raised. Hu Yaobang said: "Since you have no more questions, I would like to say a few words. It has been 6 years now since the downfall of the 'gang of four' in China. Some foreign correspondents have often asked if the political situation in China would stabilize or if there would be turbulence in this country. On this question, our party and state leaders have always stated once or twice each year that our country's political situation is secure and stable. I can assure our French friends here today that China will become increasingly steady and stable year after year.

"Our friends know that a contract responsibility system in production has been instituted in China's rural areas. Here I would like to come into a 'contract' with our French friends on the question of China's stability." At this moment, Hu Yaobang rose from the sofa chair on which he had been sitting, saying that he would like to go into the "contract for 10 years initially." He said: "What I mean is that the Chinese leaders are more objective, realistic and reliable in the 'contract' on China's political situation than the guesswork of some foreign reporters."

ROSTOW RESTATES U.S. STANCE AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS

OW191928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, October 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. position in the Geneva nuclear weapons talks remains to negotiate for a "zero-zero" solution and it refuses to accept the Soviet position as final, said Eugene V. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency at a press conference here today.

By the so-called "zero-zero" solution, the U.S. promised to forgo deployment of new Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe if Moscow would remove its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in the East.

Rostow stated that the Soviet Union had thus far stuck to the proposal with which it started -- namely, the U.S. could have intermediate nuclear forces (INF) in Europe, and the USSR could keep its entire arsenal of intermediate range missiles threatening Europe, and perhaps even enlarge it, while its INF forces in the Far East could grow without restriction.

Although ten months of negotiation have revealed that solutions based on the principle of deterrence are possible, but what is not yet clear is whether the Soviet Union is interested in such a possibility, he noted.

During his current tour abroad Rostow has had consultations with the NATO Council and the Governments of Italy and West Germany, and he is expected to meet the foreign ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands and the U.K. He said that he has got firm assurances, in Rome and Bonn, of confidence and support for the U.S. position in Geneva. Allied solidarity is of utmost importance to the present INF talks, he stressed.

Answering questions Rostow said that the West should be prepared to use nuclear weapons in a future war in Europe even if NATO's conventional forces could have been strengthened, because the Soviet doctrine shows that Russia would use all kinds of weapons needed to win the war.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA, IMF SPONSOR COLLOQUIUM

OW200912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- A colloquium jointly sponsored by the People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund opened here this morning.

The nine-day colloquium is the first of its kind sponsored by the two organizations since the legitimate representation of the People's Republic of China in the International Monetary Fund was restored in April 1980.

The current meeting is intended to promote mutual understanding and enhance academic intercourse, said Shang Ming, advisor to the People's Bank of China, in his opening speech.

William Hood, senior counsellor of the International Monetary Fund, made a reply. A. Mohammed, director of the External Relations Department of the International Monetary Fund, delivered a speech titled "The Evolution of the Monetary System and the Changing Role of the Fund".

In the course of the meeting the six-member delegation of the fund headed by A. Mohammed will give speeches on recent developments in the international monetary system, the world economic situation and the balance of payments as well as policies of the fund and its role in the world economy.

Chinese economists, Professor Luo Yuanzheng, research professor of the Research Institute of World Economy and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Associate Professor Hong Junyan of the Economics Department of Beijing University, will deliver speeches under the titles respectively "China's Role in World Economy" and "Some Comments on World Current Economic Developments". Discussions will be held afterward.

Attending the colloquium from China are 400 experts and representatives of various economic and financial departments and institutions and universities and financial and economic colleges.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS U.S. OIL COMPANY CHAIRMAN

OW200820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this morning with a delegation from the Occidental Petroleum Corporation (OPC) of the United States led by Dr Ar and Hammer, chairman of the board of the corporation.

The Chinese premier appreciated Dr Hammer's positive attitude towards economic and technical cooperation with China.

Zhao Ziyang said: "Although China has yet to improve legislation in the economic field, we are sincere in adopting the policy of opening to the outside world and developing economic and technical cooperation with other countries. We will firmly adhere to this policy for a long period. Of course, we will protect the due interests of the foreign firms.

"With the improvement of China's economic situation the prospect for economic and technical cooperation between China and other countries will be broader and broader."

Premier Zhao said: "Our two sides are making preparations to open the Pingshuo open-cut coal mine in Shanxi Province, the first big joint-venture using Chinese and foreign funds. We should make this project a success on the basis of mutual benefit, so as to set an example for other cooperative items."

Dr Hammer said the OPC was confident of its cooperation with China. "I believe our cooperation will be a success," he said.

Present on the occasion were Gao Yangwen, Chinese minister of coal industry, and Kong Xun, chairman of the board of directors of the China National Coal Development Corporation.

Last March, the China National Coal Development Corporation and the Island Creek Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, signed an agreement for preparing a joint feasibility study report on the development of a surface coal mine in the Pingshuo area, Shanxi Province.

Dr Hammer is here to attend the mid-term meeting of the feasibility study.

U.S. SENATE AGRICULTURE DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI

OW200530 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Wang Tao, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a dinner for the U.S. Senate Agricultural Committee delegation led by Senator Cochran on the evening of 18 October.

ART EDUCATORS MEET AT BEIJING CONFERENCE

OW181228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- A China-U.S. conference on art education opened here this morning with the joint support of the Chinese Ministries of Culture and Education, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund of the United States.

The Chinese delegation of 12 and the U.S. delegation of nine are experienced teachers, specialists and scholars in music, dancing, fine arts and traditional opera. During the next 10 days they will discuss questions on content and form, method and aim of art education especially in primary and secondary schools.

Visits have also been arranged to primary and secondary schools, children's palaces and art academies in Beijing and Shanghai so that the U.S. delegation can observe China's art education.

In his opening speech, Wu Zuqiang, head of the Chinese delegation and president of the Central Conservatory of Music, said the conference would promote further development of art education in China and the United States.

"The duty of artists and educators," he said, "is to introduce the people, especially the youngsters, to the treasures of art left by our ancestors and to contemporary achievements in the arts. This is not an easy mission but it is a most noble one."

"China has a history of thousands of years and a long tradition of culture and education," Wu Zuqiang, who is well-known composer, said. But in developing art education in this country with a population of one billion, he pointed out: "We need to learn from the experiences and good points of all other countries."

Howard Gardner, head of the U.S. delegation and a child psychologist, said the members were eager to see, hear, and learn from China's rich knowledge and experiences. He expected more such exchanges between art educators of the two countries in the years ahead. Reports were given on art education in the two countries at today's meeting.

Lin Mohan, advisor to the Ministry of Culture, met all the members of the U.S. delegation last night and gave a dinner in their honor on behalf of the Ministry of Culture.

TASS CITES HU YAOBANG INTERVIEW ON USSR-PRC TALKS

LD191854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1854 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The major Chinese newspapers have frontpaged the text of an interview given to French journalists by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

He declared: "The Chinese side is sincerely hoping for an opportunity for removing all obstacles in the way of the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations so that normal relations between the two countries will then progress along the road to healthy development." "Leonid Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has already arrived in China and begun consultations with Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of China," Hu Yaobang went on. "In accordance with agreement reached between the two sides, the content of the consultations will not be made public," he said. "Therefore, excuse me, I cannot violate this agreement. The talks will continue also in the future, the sides having already agreed to host them in turn. Currently they are taking place in Beijing and then, after some time, they will be held in Moscow."

At the same time, as is seen from a XINHUA report, in his answers to the journalists Hu Yaobang made some unfriendly attacks on Soviet foreign policy.

NPC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO DPRK REVIEWED

SK192335 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Article by (Gu Jianjin) entitled "Flower of Friendship Blossoming More Beautifully With Each Passing Day," on the visit to the DPRK by a delegation of the PRC National People's Congress]

[Excerpts] On 8 October, not long after President Kim Il-song visited our country, a delegation of the National People's Congress of China headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, arrived in Korea amid the warm atmosphere of China-Korea friendship.

The delegation left Pyongyang on 16 October and returned home at the successful conclusion of its goodwill visit to Korea. During the visit, the Chinese and Korean comrades in arms were delighted beyond measure over the successful visit to China by Comrade Kim Il-song. They unanimously praised it by saying: The current visit, which carries historic significance, is giving great encouraging vigor to the peoples of the two countries. It has pushed ahead with the development of relations between the two countries.

They also expressed the wish that the flower of friendship between China and Korea will blossom even more beautifully.

On 14 October, President Kim Il-song met with the delegation head Xi Zhongxun and all members of the delegation and arranged a luncheon. Touching on the relations between China and Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song, a close friend of the Chinese people, said affectionately in Chinese: We are the same family. How meaningful this kind-hearted remark is! This remark well shows the deep and friendly relations between China and Korea -- which is a deep-rooted relationship. As Comrade Kim Il-song said, wherever it went -- Pyongyang, Hamhung and Kaesong -- our delegation was accorded warm hospitality, like in a family.

(?Maintaining) the China-Korea friendship, Hamhung, the second biggest city in the northern half of Korea, has largely contributed to the development of the China-Korea friendship.

On 16 February 1958, Premier Zhou Enlai, along with President Kim Il-song, visited the Hungnam chemical fertilizer plant. At that time, braving the (?strong cold wind) at the plant's plaza, Premier Zhou Enlai made an impassioned address to tens of thousands. In May 1979, with boundless admiration for Premier Zhou Enlai, the people in the city of Hamhung erected a statue of Zhou Enlai and a monument at the spot where he made that speech.

In June this year, Hamhung established a friendly city relationship with Shanghai. Some plants there are exchanging experiences with the relevant plants of China, while exchanging visits.

Inspecting the statue of Zhou Enlai along with Chairman Hwang Chang-yop, the Chinese NPC delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the plant workers. Comrade Xi Zhongxun meaningfully said: All Chinese comrades who have inspected the statue of Premier Zhou Enlai here have been struck by the warm affection of the Korean people who boundlessly admire Premier Zhou Enlai and set store in the China-Korea friendship.

Under the guidance of Vice Chairman Ho Chong-suk, over 70 years old, who visited our country last May, the delegation went round the Pakyon Falls, one of the three great waterfalls of Korea, and appreciated the beautiful, fascinating scenery.

On 12 October, the delegation visited the students and children's palace in Kaesong and was accorded a warm welcome by some 1,000-odd children. The pure emotions of natural and lively, lovable children toward the Chinese guests deeply moved all comrades of the delegation.

Delegation head Xi Zhongxun highly praised the Children's Palace, noting that it is very well built. When a reporter touched on the children's warm welcome of the delegation, a comrade driver of Korea who fought together with the Chinese People's Volunteers during the fatherland liberation war of Korea, said to the reporter: The children's friendly affection toward the Chinese guests comes from the heart. In order to pass on the Korea-China friendship to all generations to come, we carry out indoctrination of them from their youth and plant the seeds of Korea-China friendship in their youthful hearts.

XI ZHONGXUN SPEECH AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK181211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Speech by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] of China, head of the Chinese NPC delegation, at 15 October banquet at the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang]

[Text] Respected Vice President Comrade Pak Song-chol, Respected Comrade Ho Chong-suk and dear comrades:

It is an utmost pleasure to meet with the Korean comrades once again and share friendship with them as the friendship visit to the DPRK by the delegation of China's NPC is nearing its end. Cheerfully and warmly, we welcome Comrade Vice President Pak Song-chol, Comrade Ho Chong-suk and the other Korean comrades who are here with us at the banquet and we express our genuine gratitude to you all.

Although our visit has lasted only a few days, we cannot, however, describe the wonderful impressions and experiences we received in a few simple words. Korean comrades most perfectly organized our visit and sincerely looked after our lives under the personal care of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear comrade leader of the Korean people Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il. We have spent very pleasant days feeling very much at home.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we, in the name of our delegation, express our genuine gratitude to all the Korean comrades who have received us. During our stay in Kroeae, we toured Pyongyang, Hamhung and Kaesong, visited Mangyongdae, a place with a historic background, and we viewed the performance of "The Song of Glory," a musical and dance epic with a high degree of ideology and artistic beauty arranged in national form, and a wonderful and marvelous acrobatic show. We also toured plants, cooperative farms, schools, cultural and education institutions.

Wherever we went, we were accorded hospitality and a warm welcome by the Korean people, including the Korean comrades and young children. In particular, Comrade President Kim Il-song, whom the Chinese people deeply revere, despite the many claims of state affairs on his precious time, found time yesterday morning to meet and have a very warm and friendly conversation with us and cordially entertain us at a luncheon. We were deeply moved by this.

All this showed that the peoples of China and Korea are as close as real brothers and the members a family. This again demonstrates the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea. We are greatly pleased with this visit.

With parting at hand, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and our delegation, extend most heartfelt thanks to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song, the dear comrade leader of the Korean people Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il and the KWP and the Government of Korea, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK and the fraternal Korean people, our intimate comrades-in-arms.

The Chinese people have a proverb reading: "Seeing once is far better than hearing a hundred times." Through this visit, we have deeply realized that we are inferior to you in various fields for one reason or another. Regardless of their size, all the countries should be equal.

Every country has its own merits and demerits. Big countries have their merits and demerits and small countries have theirs. You have many things that we should emulate.

Our visit made the relations between the NPC of China and the SPA of the DPRK closer. What is more important in this visit is that we have learned many useful things from you. Learning such useful things from you will greatly help us in building socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization, in particular, and in carrying out the lines, policies and propositions of the 12th National Congress of the party to open a new phase in socialist modernization.

All of the members of our delegation were visiting Korea for the first time. We have witnessed the radical changes brought about in Korea since the cease-fire and her new look and the vigorous and dynamic spirit of constant advance in all parts. We have also seen the stability of the situation in Korea and a firm faith and a high degree of political awareness of her people. The Korean people who voluntarily observe discipline and are civilized and courteous and in high spirits have made leaping progress in industrial and agricultural production and have registered proud successes in the fields of science, education and culture and art in particular.

We are deeply impressed by your great successes. I think this is a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the KWP. Our delegation and the entire Chinese people are happy and proud of the fact that there are a great and outstanding leader, the hard core of revolutionary leadership, and a courageous and industrious people in our close neighbor.

We sincerely hope with the sentiments of close comrades in arms that Korea, our brotherly neighbor, will further prosper and develop and the Korean people will register brilliant successes in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and capture a new higher peak of socialist construction.

During our visit we also witnessed how greatly the Korean people suffer from the division of their country and how ardent their aspiration is for an early reunification of their fatherland. The basic obstacles to the reunification of Korea today is the continued U.S. stationing of troops in South Korea, its wanton interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist terror rule and splittist policy aimed at creating two Koreas. Such hegemonism by the United States and treacheries by the Chon Tu-hwan clique arouse bitter hatred on the part of the Korean people and run up against the resolute opposition of the world's peace-loving people.

The Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is entirely just and the world's peace-loving people stand on their side. Neither a concrete wall nor any splittist maneuvers can break the firm will of the Korean people aspiring for reunification or bar the inevitable trend of history developing toward the reunification of Korea. We are convinced that the reunification of Korea should and can certainly be achieved.

The Communist Party and Government of China and the entire Chinese people fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song, resolutely demand the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and decisively oppose the two Koreas plot. Under any future circumstances, the Chinese people will unshakably support the Korean people and remain their firm supporter till the complete reunification of Korea has been achieved.

Having fully immersed ourselves in the deep and thick friendliness of the Korean people and precious experiences, our delegation is about to leave your beautiful country. When we return home, we will convey all these to various ethnic groups and people of China.

China-Korea friendship will be brought into fuller bloom, greatly inspired and stimulated by the recent visit to China of Comrade President Kim Il-song, which yielded satisfactory fruit. The Chinese people will always remain close comrades in arms of the Korean people in the future struggle. The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples initiated and nursed personally by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai in their lifetimes together with Comrade President Kim Il-song is being further developed and strengthened today. The Chinese people greatly value the friendship and militant unity between the two peoples.

Concluding my speech, I wholeheartedly hope that the China-Korea friendship will be handed down through generations and will be everlasting.

Finally, I propose a toast to the ceaseless strengthening and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples of China and Korea; to a further accelerated prosperity of the DPRK; to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people; and to the good health of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the dear comrade leader of the Korean people; to the good health of the respected Comrade Vice President Pak Song-chol; to the good health of the respected Comrade Ho Chong-suk; and to the good health of all the comrades who are here with us.

KAESONG RALLY WELCOMES VOLUNTEER DELEGATION

OW191241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kaesong, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- Korean citizens and troops in the Kaesong area held a rally on the afternoon of 17 October to warmly welcome the delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers.

Present at the rally were Gen Pak Hak-im, vice minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, Gen Chu To-il, leader of the locally stationed army units, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior delegate of the Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission, and others.

In this speech at the rally, Kim Yong-chon said: The delegation's visit to the Kaesong area has forcefully confirmed the increasingly consolidated and developed and unbreakable friendship between the people and armed forces of Korea and China, and this is a tremendous inspiration to the people and troops in Kaesong who are striving for the complete victory of socialism and the independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland while directly confronting the enemy.

He said: "The immortal feats the brave Chinese People's Volunteers performed on the Korean battlefield and their brilliant achievements will live forever in the minds of our people."

Kim Yong-chon said: The friendship between the people and armed forces of Korea and China is a special relationship, an inseparable relationship like lips and teeth, a relationship between revolutionary comrades in arms and a relationship cemented with blood. He said: The friendship between Korea and China will bloom more beautifully from generation to generation and will be everlasting as the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

In his speech at the rally, Han Xianchu, head of the delegation, said that he was deeply moved by the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded the delegation in the past few days and by the grand welcoming rally held by the people and troops in Kaesong City.

Han Xianchu said: Whenever we meet our Korean comrades in arms, we naturally recall the history of the glorious struggle in which the people and armed forces of China and Korea supported and helped each other in resisting our common enemy.

Han Xianchu reviewed the concern shown and the help provided by the Korean party, government and people for the Chinese People's Volunteers during the difficult war years.

He said: As the most fierce fighting was going on day and night, people and troops in the Kaesong area fought side by side with us and actively coordinated with us and we supported one another. This lofty internationalist spirit of the people in the Kaesong area and the whole of Korea is deeply imprinted on the minds of our volunteers.

He said: The close relations of standing together through thick and thin which the people of our two countries formed at a time of peril have been further consolidated and developed in the new historical period.

Han Xianchu said: Nearly 30 years have passed since the military armistice, but the manmade division has not yet come to an end. We are deeply convinced that, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people who have been waging an unrelenting and protracted struggle are bound to win final victory in their sacred cause of reunifying their fatherland. An independent and reunified new Korea is sure to stand in east Asia.

Both sides presented silk banners to each other at the rally. The silk banner presented by Kim Yong-chon on behalf of Kaesong City and the locally stationed army units was inscribed with these words: "Long live the great militant friendship cemented with blood by the people and armed forces of Korea and China!" written on the silk banner presented by Han Xianchu on behalf of the delegation were these words: "The friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Korea will be everlasting."

In the evening, the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong garrison gave a banquet in honor of the delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers.

BRITISH FIRM SWITCHES REGISTRATION TO HONG KONG

HK191035 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 4

[Special dispatch by Zhou Yizhi [0719 0315 0037] "Hong Kong and China Gas Company Transfers Registration From England to Hong Kong, Expressing Full Confidence in the Future of Hong Kong"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Oct -- The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited announced on 14 October that its registration had been transferred from Britain to Hong Kong, thus turning it from a British company to a Hong Kong company. In a special ceremony held yesterday, the registrar general of Hong Kong presented the "Hong Kong Certificate of Incorporation" to Richard Charles Lee, chairman of the company. This was an unprecedented event in Hong Kong. It reflects the gas company's full confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in the future development of its business activities in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong and China Gas Company was incorporated in Britain in 1862, with its subscribed capital calculated in pound sterling and was thus subject to British company legislation. However, its directors are Hong Kong residents. Moreover, it is one of Hong Kong's major public utility companies, playing an important role in Hong Kong. This transfer was approved by the British Parliament and the Hong Kong Legislative Council. After this transfer, the company will pay its capital duty and other fees to Hong Kong. This will benefit the Hong Kong residents and the company's shareholders.

In the present situation where rumors are ripe and share prices have plummeted, the transfer of this company will attract the close attention of various circles.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS HONG KONG 'PUBLIC FIGURE'

OW191321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Hong Kong public figure Huang Mong-hwa and his wife.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS AUSTRALIAN LAW COUNCIL GROUP

OW200505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, had a friendly conversation this afternoon with a delegation from the Law Council of Australia led by R.J. Ellicott, judge of the Federal Court.

Chen Muhua said: "China has laid down certain economic laws and regulations in recent years. But generally speaking, they are still incomplete and more work should be done in this regard. In making laws, we should consider the actual conditions of our own country and at the same time draw on the good experience of other countries."

She expressed thanks to Australia for its plans to help China train specialists in economic laws. Chen said she hoped for further development in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries from the existing sound base.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China.

The Australian guests arrived here October 17 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade to study China's economic and trade laws and exchange experience with Chinese colleagues.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW191229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping had a cordial and pleasant conversation here this morning in the Great Hall of the People with General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan.

Deng Xiaoping said that many changes had taken place in China in recent years and that stability and unity have been realized. The Chinese people are whole-heartedly engaged in construction, he added.

President Zia told Deng Xiaoping that, during his current visit he has seen the many changes brought about in China. "We have seen that reforms have been made in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and that more suitable leadership has been chosen." He said: "China has embarked on a road of prosperity and progress."

Deng Xiaoping said that the change is fundamental. "In order to maintain continuity of policies and the vitality of the state," he continued, "we must see to it that the ranks of the cadres gradually become younger. This must be our orientation. Big progress was made at our party's 12th national congress. But, the problem still remains to be solved." Deng explained that this work must be well done and besides seeing to it that younger revolutionaries get into the leadership, they also must be better educated and professionally more competent.

President Zia wished China success in this undertaking. He said his current visit has strengthened the traditional friendly relations between Pakistan and China. His talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang were beneficial and constructive and the two sides shared identical views on regional and international issues.

Deng Xiaoping said that Sino-Pakistan relations are relations of cooperation and mutual help, which have stood the test of time. As the two countries have an identity of views on many international issues, he said, relations should continue to develop. He said this was very important especially at a time when the world situation changes swiftly.

Deng Xiaoping and President Zia exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Present on the Pakistan side were Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister, Lt. Gen K. M. Arif, chief of staff to the president, and Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti, Pakistan ambassador to China.

Also present were Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, Wu Zueqian, vice-foreign minister and Wang Chuanbin, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan.

Holds Press Conference

OW191337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, told Chinese and foreign journalists here this afternoon that in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual confidence we had had a thorough and wide-ranging exchange of views with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations, grave international situation and other issues of mutual interest. He was speaking at a press conference at the Great Hall of the People.

Referring to Sino-Pakistan relations, President Zia said that over the decade bilateral relations "have expanded into many fields and the political understanding between us has deepened. As Premier Zhao Ziyang said on October 17 'friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan have stood the test of time'."

On bilateral economic relations, the Pakistan President said: "The projects we have established in Pakistan with generous grants, liberal credits and transfer of technology from China have enabled us to move towards self-reliance." "China has also emerged as one of our largest trade partners. During my current visit the two sides have agreed to measures that will take our bilateral relations a stage further," he added.

Speaking on the international situation, President Zia said: "Pakistan and China are convinced that for the preservation of peace and security it is imperative that all states, large or small, strong or weak, must observe the principles of the peaceful coexistence and that no power must seek to impose its domination or hegemony on another."

He pointed out: "Afghanistan is the center of strife and turbulence in our region." "A political solution has to be found and the key, in our judgement, lies in an end to foreign military intervention and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan," he said.

On the Kampuchean issue, the Pakistan president said: "Pakistan and China support the demand of Democratic Kampuchea for an end to foreign intervention, and for the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny without external coercion, subversion or pressure of any kind."

"The crux of the Middle East problem" he said, "lies in the Palestine question and we hold that there can be no genuine settlement without withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories and without restitution of the rights of the Palestinian people."

President Zia said: "The 8-point plan adopted by the Arab summit held at Fez represents a correct, fair and reasonable basis for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East questions."

Meets Geng Biao

OW191700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defence, called on Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse here tonight. They had a cordial conversation.

Zhao Meets Pakistani Newsmen

OW191814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this evening with Pakistani journalists accompanying President Ziaul Haq on his visit to China.

The premier said he had significant talks with the Pakistani president in the last two days. "We discussed the world situation, regional situation and the further development of bilateral relations. We have identical and similar views on almost all major world issues," he said.

Zhao said that both sides "expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations in recent years. The two sides will make common efforts to find new ways and forms for economic, technological and trade cooperation on the basis of the existing sound base under the principle of mutual benefit. We have already reached an agreement on setting up a joint economic commission. I'm sure our two countries will enter into a new stage of all-round cooperation in the economic and technological fields."

Premier Zhao said President Ziaul Haq's visit is fruitful and a new contribution to the further development of Sino-Pakistani friendly relations. He stressed that developing Sino-Pakistani relations is an important part of China's foreign policy. "No matter what happens in the world in the future, we will never change our policy for developing Sino-Pakistani relations," he said.

Asked about China's stand on the Afghan issue, the premier said: "China shares Pakistan's analysis of the Afghan situation and its stand.

"The development of the situation in Afghanistan has already gone beyond what that superpower occupying Afghanistan expected when it sent its troops there. For two years or so, the people's resistance forces in Afghanistan have expanded instead of being weakened.

"The political solution to the Afghan problem must be based on that superpower withdrawing all its troops there. The most important decisive factor in solving this problem is the people's resistance forces of Afghanistan.

"Therefore, to support and strengthen Afghan people's struggle against the aggressor troops is at one with the effort to seek a political solution to the problem; they are not contradictory to each other," the premier said.

Fetes Zhao Ziyang

OW191812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Ziaul Haq gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended the banquet.

President Ziaul Haq said in his toast that the talks between the leaders of the two countries show that the two sides hold identical views on the regional and international issues. "The cooperation between the two countries in the international affairs is exemplary," he said. The president said he is confident that such cooperation will develop with each passing day.

He said: "The mutual assistance and cooperation between Pakistan and China are based on the lofty principles acknowledged by all civilized nations in the world. We oppose hegemonism of all shapes because hegemonism not only constitutes a threat to peace and stability, but also is contrary to world peace and just demands."

On the economic relations between the two countries, Ziaul Haq said the talks between leaders of the two countries have been successful and are bound to open a new path for cooperation between the two countries. "The agreement on the establishment of a joint economic commission signed today will bring beneficial results to both countries," he said.

In his toast, Premier Zhao said that during his stay in Beijing, the president held sincere and in-depth talks with Chinese leaders on international issues, bilateral relations and other issues of common concern.

He said: "The leaders of our two countries share identity of views on the current major international and regional issues and are profoundly satisfied with the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"The Governments of China and Pakistan have decided to set up a joint economic commission and have reached an agreement on it. This marks a new stage in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan.

"The president's current visit and the fruitful meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries constitute an important event in our bilateral relations, which will have major impact on the further strengthening of Sino-Pakistani friendship and the maintenance of peace in Asia."

Zhao said: "Sino-Pakistani friendship has long struck root in the hearts of our two peoples and is able to stand the tests of international vicissitudes. The Chinese Government and people highly treasure this friendship and will continue their efforts to further consolidate and develop it. The Chinese people and the Pakistani people are forever mutually trustworthy friends."

Among the guests were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry; Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Beijing Municipality, and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin.

Also present were the president's entourage, and Pakistani Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti.

Beijing Welcomes Visit

OWL70935 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is beginning a week-long official visit to China. This visit is his third since taking office. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome this friend from a neighboring country.

China and Pakistan are friends of long standing. In the past few years, cooperation in various fields has been strengthened thanks to the common efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries. Frequent exchanges of views on international and other issues have been conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

President Ziaul Haq attaches great importance to developing friendly and cooperative relations with China. He has declared on many occasions that friendship with China is a cornerstone of the foreign policy of Pakistan. It is not only because the two countries have a common history of being oppressed by imperialists but also because they have a common task of safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity, opposing hegemony and developing their national economies.

Both China and Pakistan belong to the Third World. Destiny has linked them together. They have always supported each other in their common struggle.

The Chinese people are glad that the people of Pakistan led by President Ziaul Haq have made great achievements in defending their national independence and sovereignty, preserving the unity of the country and developing their economy and culture. In the face of pressures of hegemonism, they have demonstrated their determination to persevere in principle and to defend their country's sovereignty and security. As an act of humanitarianism, they have settled nearly 3 million Afghan refugees. At the same time, they have improved their standard of living by increasing production. Last year, they became self-sufficient in meat. This year, the national economy has grown by nearly 7 percent.

In the international arena, Pakistan has been playing an increasingly important role as a member of both the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement. Pakistan has supported the Palestinian Arab people in their just struggle against the Israeli Zionists. It has worked hard for South-South cooperation and a new international economic order. It has contributed to cooperation and reconciliation in south Asia. It has thus enhanced its international standing.

At present, the world situation is tense. In order to seek more hegemony, the two super-powers are bullying, interfering in and invading small and weak nations. Both China and Pakistan know that it is very important to strengthen the mutual understanding, unity and cooperation among the Third World countries.

Last May, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Pakistan and held fruitful talks with President Ziaul Haq. On behalf of the Chinese people, Premier Zhao expressed his respect for the people of Pakistan for their contribution to opposing hegemonism.

It can be predicted that the coming visit by President Ziaul Haq will have a considerable impact on world affairs.

PRC, PAKISTAN SIGN PACT ON JOINT ECONOMIC BODY

OW191810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the establishment of a joint committee for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed here today.

Under the agreement, the joint committee will review the progress on implementation of protocols signed in the fields of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two parties, study and explore possibilities of broadening cooperation in these fields and make suggestions for strengthening and promoting such cooperation, and consider and draft protocols to be signed in the fields of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation deemed necessary by both parties.

The session of the committee will be held alternately in Beijing and Islamabad as and when it is necessary.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister of Pakistan, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION VISIT

Marchais Meets Ma Wenrui

HK200400 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The French Communist Party Central Committee delegation, led by General Secretary Georges Marchais, finishing their visit, this morning left Xian by special plane in the company of Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, for Yichang to visit there.

General Secretary Marchais, Mrs Marchais and their party yesterday toured around Xian by car in the company of Comrade Xie Huaide. Comrade Marchais joyfully climbed the Zhonglou (bell tower) and took photos of the beautiful scenery of the ancient city Xian. The honored guests also visited the provincial museum, Dayanta, the museum of warrior figures excavated from Qinshihuang's tomb and Huadingchi. Comrade Marchais left a message in the visitors' book of the provincial museum: "In this museum, we see many cultural treasures in China, a country with vast territory. May we extend warm congratulations to you."

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, met Comrade Marchais last evening and had dinner with the French guests. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Also attending the meeting and dinner were Zhou Yaguang and Xie Huaide, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, and He Chenghua, first secretary of the Xian Municipal CPC Committee.

Comrade Marchais and the other French guests were seen off at the airport by Xie Huaide, He Chenghua, Zhang Mingzhong, Zhang Zhenbang and Fang Ming.

Visits Water Project

OW191919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Yichang, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, told XINHUA today that China's gigantic Gezhouba water control project in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River "is indeed a great achievement."

Marchais said: "It shows that the Chinese are capable of using the most advanced science and technology to develop her own industry. The cheap electric power the project produces will boost the local industry. All this demonstrates that socialist China has great potentialities."

Before touring the site, General Secretary Marchais and the French Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by him watched a film on the damming of the river in April 1981 and the construction of a hydroelectric power station. They also saw an electric model of the project. Later, the delegation visited the dam, a hydroelectric power station, a spillway, an anti-silt deposit dike and a hydroelectric power station under construction. The French guests also watched the passage of ships through the ship locks.

The Yangtze River, totaling 6,300 kilometers, is the longest river in China, third in the world behind the Amazon and the Nile.

Guo Dingming, deputy chief engineer of the project, told the French guests that the Gezhouba dam, near Yichang City of central China's Hubei Province, is 2,561 meters long and 47 to 80 meters wide. It is a component of the Sanxia (three gorges) water control project designated to explore the Yangtze River. The earth work involved is the biggest in the world, he said.

The first stage of the gigantic hydraulic engineering project has basically been completed. It contains a 500-meter-wide, 27-span spillway gate; a 108-meter-wide, 6-span scouring sluice; a 280-meter-long and 34-meter wide ship lock for four 4,000-ton ships; a 120-meter-long and 18-meter-wide ship lock that can accommodate ships up to 3,000 tons; and a hydroelectric power station with a generating capacity of 965,000 kilowatts, Guo said.

When the whole project is completed, the total generating capacity will exceed 2.715 million kilowatts. Two of the three ship locks attached to the project compare with the largest ship locks in the world. When the spillway gate and scouring sluice gate are opened, they can discharge 110,000 cubic meters of water, enough to control a catastrophic flood such as the one in 1870.

The railway and highway built on the top of the dam will form another artery linking north and south China, he said.

The delegation, accompanied by Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Yichang from Xian by special plane at noon. This evening, leading members of the C.P.C. Yichang Prefectural Committee and Yichang committee met and dined with the French guests.

AFP: PRC, FRANCE SIGN WHEAT DEAL IN BEIJING

OW191339 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 19 (AFP) -- France has signed an inter-government credit deal with China, the first of its kind, covering the purchase of 700,000 tons of wheat, it was announced here today.

The loan is for 100 million dollars, and was arranged between the Bank of China and two French banks, the Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP) and Credit Agricole, said Jean-Francois Lochard, assistant international director with Credit Agricole.

The loan is repayable in 2 years and carries interest at 12 percent. Mr. Lochard said the credit has been subsidized by the French Government, which has agreed to make up the difference between this relatively low rate and rates currently prevailing in the international market.

This is the first time that France has agreed to sign a credit deal of this kind for the sale of farm produce to China, he said.

Last June, China and France signed a deal for the sale of 875,000 tons of French wheat by next January. Of this amount 700,000 tons will be covered by the credit arrangement announced today, the remainder being paid for in cash. Credit Agricole is the world's top bank in terms of deposits.

FURTHER REPORTS ON NORWEGIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Visits Chengdu

OW151915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Chengdu, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by its President Per Hysing-Dahl was honored at a banquet hosted by the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress here this evening. Prior to the banquet, Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, met with the guests.

Du Xinyuan and Hysing-Dahl proposed toasts to the continuing development of friendship between the two countries. Also attending the banquet were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress who accompanied the guests on the trip, Ding Changhe, vice-governor of Sichuan Province, and Li Jun, chairman of the Chengdu City People's Congress Standing Committee. Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen was also among the guests.

The Norwegian guests visited a production brigade of the Jinma rural people's commune in Wenjiang country, where they toured peasants' homes, inspected biogas facilities, a primary school and a flower nursery. They also visited the temple of Marquis Wu in memory of Zhuge Liang (181-234 A.D.), prime minister of the Kingdom of Shu, and the thatched cottage of Tang Dynasty poet Du Fu.

The delegation arrived from Hangzhou this morning. During their stay in Hangzhou, the guests cruised on the West Lake and visited the tomb of Yue Fei (1103-1141), a national hero of China, Lingyin monastery and Yu Quan (Jade Spring).

Arrives in Guilin

OW171614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Guilin, October 17 (XINNUA) -- The Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by President Per Hysing-Dahl, arrived here from Chengdu by special plane today. The Standing Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Congress gave a banquet this evening welcoming the Norwegian guests. Zhong Feng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee, who came especially from Nanning to welcome the guests, attended the banquet.

Upon their departure from Chengdu this morning, the guests were seen off at the airport by Li Zhongyi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress. Yesterday the guests visited the 2,200-year-old dam irrigation system and the Southwest Nationalities Institute.

Arrives in Guangzhou

OW200623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 19 (XINHUA) -- The Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by President Per Hysing-Dahl arrived here from Guilin by special plane this morning. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Zhong Ming, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, and Li Hui, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou City People's Congress. After their arrival, the Norwegian guests visited China's export commodities fair, Guangzhou heavy machinery plant and the city's museum.

The Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress gave a banquet this evening welcoming the guests. Among those present at the banquet were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who is accompanying the guests on the visit; and Chen Yilin, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

When the Norwegian guests left Guilin this morning, they were seen off at the airport by Zhong Feng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Congress. During their stay in Guilin, the guests visited reed flute cave and took a cruise on the Lijiang River to view the landscape along the banks.

'ARAFAT SAYS TALKS WITH KING HUSAYN SUCCESSFUL

OW131931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat described his three-day talks with King Husayn of Jordan as constructive and successful.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman yesterday, 'Arafat said that the king's proposal last month for a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation was an important part in the talks, but the Palestine National Council had to decide that point.

"Arafat said he had agreed with King Husayn to set up a Palestinian-Jordanian committee to work on consolidating ties between Jordan and the PLO.

He called U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent Middle East proposals "a step forward," but added that it ignored Palestine's self-determination and did not refer to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat left Amman for Tunisia today.

LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL ADDRESSES UNGA 18 OCT

OW181930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from his country and appealed to the world community to help his country regain its real independence and rebuild its economy.

Addressing the plenary meeting of the General Assembly this morning, the 40-year-old president stressed, "as a member of the United Nations, we want our rights to be restored to us."

"Lebanon can no longer endure the burdens of the tragic war that has been raging in our land for the past eight years," he noted.

Addressing the Palestinian problem, Al-Jumayyil said: the Palestinians should "live in peace and freedom and self-determination in their land, Palestine."

He hoped that "Palestinians and Israelis, with the support of the world community, will reach a settlement that will allow them both to enjoy the fullness of rights."

On relations between Syria and Lebanon, the president said: "They have always been close in the past. It is natural therefore that Syria and Lebanon should develop strong relations in the future in the context of independence, sovereignty and mutual respect."

Referring to the domestic policy, Al-Jumayyil said, "we shall maintain our cultural plurality, but within a non-compromising political unity. Cultural diversity is to us inseparable from political oneness."

His speech was interrupted again and again by the outbursts of applause from the assembly floor.

REAGAN, AL-JUMAYYIL HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

OW200751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today agreed on the prompt withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon to allow Lebanon to restore sovereignty and territorial integrity.

After their meeting at the White House, Reagan said their talks "covered a full range of issues particularly focused on a shared objective of the prompt withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

"We also discussed Lebanon's goals in restoring the authority and control of the central government in all parts of the country," he said. "In this regard, I reaffirmed United States support for the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and freedom of Lebanon."

Al-Jumayyil, in his remarks before his departure from the White House, stressed that Lebanon is "committed to the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces" from Lebanese soil.

A senior U.S. official said afterwards that Reagan indicated in the talks that the United States will play a "very active role" in the matter. And Ambassador Draper is expected to go to the Middle East again in the near future. The official acknowledged, however, that the withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian troops and the remaining PLO units from Lebanon will be "difficult" and "complicated".

Al-Jumayyil expressed the hope in the talks that the multinational peace-keeping force could stay through the withdrawals of all foreign forces. Reagan responded that the United States will give "serious consideration" to the matter.

Other topics discussed were "reconstruction and enlargement of the Lebanese Army" and Lebanon's economic reconstruction, according to the U.S. official.

Al-Jumayyil talked with Secretary of State George Shultz this afternoon on the need to expand the multinational force in Lebanon and conferred later with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on rebuilding the Lebanese Army.

Al-Jumayyil is leaving today for Paris and Rome which, along with Washington, have joined in the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

U.S. REJECTS PLO ROLE IN ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

OW171622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- The United States refused to accept a Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] representative as part of an Arab League delegation, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The delegation is scheduled to visit the five member nations of the UN Security Council to explain the Middle East peace plan formulated at the league's meeting in Fes, Morocco, last month.

"We would not welcome any member of the PLO as part of the delegation, nor do we expect any representative of the PLO to be a member of the delegation," the spokesman said.

The United States has not changed its position of not recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization, the spokesman said.

ARTICLE ON STRENGTHENED TIES BETWEEN CPC, MASSES

HK200415 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Li Songchen [2621 2646 2525]: "Strengthen the Ties Between the Party and the Masses"]

[Text] In his speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out that we should "strengthen the ties between the party and the masses." In the general program and the chapters and sections about party members and cadres in the new party constitution approved by the 12th party congress, there are also many passages that stress that the party should represent the interests of the masses, carry out the mass line and strengthen its ties with the masses. A conscientious study of these passages is undoubtedly very important for us for the continuous strengthening of ties between the party and the masses.

I

It is the nature and aim of our party that determines that our party must pay great attention to strengthening its ties with the masses. The first passage in the new party constitution reads as follows: "The CPC is a pioneer force of the Chinese working class, the loyal representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout China and the leading core for China's socialist cause." The nature of our party, however, shows that our party is not an ordinary organization of the working class or of the people of all nationalities, but a pioneer force formed by the advanced elements among the working class and the people of all nationalities. Our party is the "leading core for China's socialist cause." Moreover, it also shows that our party is a part of the working class and a part of the people of all nationalities. Since our party comes from the masses of the people, it must maintain its close item with them.

Close ties with the masses are clear signs that distinguish our party, the Communist Party, from all other political parties. All the programs, lines, principles and policies of our party are formulated according to the interests, desires and demands of the masses of the people and should be carried out through their practice. Therefore, all our party organizations must maintain close ties with the masses of the people in doing all their work. Often, some bourgeois political parties also raise the banner of representing the people, but this can only be a fraud. A political party that represents bourgeois interests which are diametrically opposed to the fundamental interest of the masses of the people can never have close ties with the masses. Only a proletarian political party that regards serving the people and wholeheartedly pursuing their interests as its aim can really have confidence in the masses, rely on them and maintain close ties with them.

Marxists are of the opinion that the history of society has been created by the masses of the people and not by "heroic personages." Moreover, the wisdom and creativeness of the laboring people is boundless. Communists do not rely on their own innate "gifts," but on their mastery of the laws governing the development of society and on their faith in, support from and close ties with the masses of people. When he explained the relations between the party and the masses of the people, Stalin cited the story of Antaeus, son of the sea god, Poseidon, and the earth goddess, Gaea. Antaeus was universally regarded as a matchless hero. His matchless strength was drawn from the earth -- his mother who had brought him up. Whenever he was locked in deadly combat with an enemy and felt a shortage of strength, he would touch the earth with his body and gain fresh strength from the earth. Therefore, what he most feared was that with some trick his enemy would make it impossible for him to touch the earth. Later, a man called Hercules discovered this weakness of Antaeus, lured him to lose touch with the earth and held him up in the air. Thus Antaeus lost his source of strength and was strangled in the air by his enemy. Stalin cited this myth to explain the relations between the party and the masses of the people in a manner that afforded much food for thought.

Communism is a tremendous cause of centuries for thousands and millions of people and is a cause that cannot be achieved by a small number of people. Our party already has 39 million members, but at any time party members are only a minority compared with the number of the masses of the people. Therefore, whatever we do, we must have confidence in the masses of the people, utilize their wisdom and respect their creativeness. Otherwise, it is impossible for us to achieve victory in our cause. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "A large amount of the work of our various state organs and of our various social undertakings should depend on nonparty people doing it. If we are not good at relying on the masses of the people or are not good at cooperating with nonparty people, it is impossible for us to do our work well." During the years of the ferocious wars, an important reason why the people's army led by our party was able to defeat the strong enemy under extremely difficult conditions was that they deeply understood that "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." They had confidence in, mobilized, organized and relied on the masses of the people and turned the revolutionary war into a war of the masses of the people. The reason why after the victory of the democratic revolution, our party was able to achieve the basic victory of the socialist revolution and score remarkable achievements in socialist construction was also because our party succeeded in persistently maintaining its close ties with the masses of the people, having confidence in them, relying on them and carrying out the mass line in doing all concrete work. Many facts have proved that maintaining close ties with the masses of the people and implementing the mass line in all our work is a fundamental guarantee for the victory of the revolution led by our party.

II

Maintaining close ties with the masses of the people is our party's fine traditional work style. After our party obtained the state power over the whole country, placing further stresses on the ties between the party and the masses of people has become of even greater significance. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Now our party has already become a party in power all over the country; therefore, the danger of divorce from the masses is such greater than in the past and so is the harm of divorce from the masses." In the more than 30 years during which our party has been in power, the 1950's was a period when our party maintained very close ties with the masses. Later, however, because of the expansion of the scope of class struggle, we injured some of the masses. Moreover, the guideline of our party's work departed from the aim of solving the principal contradiction between the daily increasing material and cultural demands of the masses of the people and the backward social production. This also harmed the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and their initiative in building socialism. Because of the defects in the structure of the party's leading organ this situation worsened remarkably, and during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused further damage to the relations between the party and the people. From this we can see that since our party came to power in the whole country, we are likely to be divorced from the masses if we are not careful enough. This will inevitably lead to serious mistakes. We should keep this experience and lesson well in our minds.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has paid great attention to and placed great stress on the ties between the party and the masses. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee raises the call: "All party organizations, members and cadres must go deep among the masses and into the practice, be modest and careful, share weal and woe with the masses and resolutely overcome bureaucracy." In his "Speech at the Meeting to Celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC," Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: "In doing any work, we should rely on the people, have confidence in the people, use their wisdom and respect their creativeness. Furthermore, we should receive the people's supervision. If we do not act in this manner, we will never achieve any successes and on the contrary, we will fail." If we carefully read the new party constitution, we will find that the stress on the maintenance of close ties with the masses is not just generally intensified but greatly intensified.

In the "General Program" of the new party constitution the clause of "serving the people wholeheartedly" is included in the three basic requirements that must be satisfied in strengthening the construction of the party. In section 2 of the chapter "Party Members" it is stressed that party members "must wholeheartedly serve the people and have no scruple in giving up all they have in their life-long struggle for the realization of communism." In previous party constitutions, we can only find mention of this in their general programs, but no such clear stipulation in their clauses. With regard to the requirements for a party in power, the new party constitution further clearly points out in this chapter: "A CPC member is always a common member of the laboring people. No party members are allowed to pursue any personal interests or privilege beyond the scope of the personal interests and power of office that are stipulated by the regulations and policies." As for the stipulation related to the duties of party members, it is especially added to the new party constitution that party members must "adhere to the principle that the interests of the party and the people override everything, that personal interests should be subordinate to the interests of party and the people and that party members should be the first to bear hardships and last to enjoy comforts and should never use their power of office to pursue their private end or seek personal interests at the expense of public interests." The chapter on "Party Cadres" is a chapter that the previous party constitutions never contained. In listing the basic indispensable requirements for party cadres, the new party constitution emphasizes that party cadres must "strengthen their close ties with the masses, correctly carry out the party's mass line, consciously receive the criticism and supervision of the masses and oppose bureaucracy." In short, throughout the new party constitution, from the general program to the concrete clauses, the idea that the party should strengthen its ties with the masses permeates. Moreover, there are concrete stipulations in the new party constitution on ways to strengthen the ties with the masses. This is something the previous party constitutions cannot draw a parallel with.

From the above-listed facts, we can see how much importance our party has attached to the strengthening of its ties with the masses.

III

How should the party strengthen its ties with the masses? In its general program, the new party constitution raises three basic requirements, of which the second requirement of "serving the people wholeheartedly" makes concrete stipulations about how to strengthen the ties between the party and the masses. This requirement contains the following three main aspects: 1) the party should represent the basic interests of the masses of the people; 2) the party must share weal and woe with the masses; and 3) the party must carry out a mass line.

In order to maintain its close ties with the masses, the party must really represent the interests of the masses of the people. Marxists hold that the people are the masters of history and the party is only a tool of the people for fulfilling a specific historical task in a specific historical period. Therefore, the party exists for the cause of the people and can only represent the interests of the people. "Besides the interests of the working class and the broad masses of the people, it has no specific interests of its own." All the activities of the party must be aimed at serving the people, must be responsible for the people and must be carried out according to the people's will. By representing the interests of the people, we mean that the party should be concerned about the sufferings of the people and help them to solve the actual problems related to their production, work, study and lives. For example, at present in many places, the masses are faced with difficulties related to housing, traffic, supplies of clothing, vegetables and fuel, lack of kindergartens and medical services and so forth. All these are actual problems in the lives of the masses of the people that we must make great efforts to solve step by step in a planned manner. It is much better to conscientiously do a couple of good things than have dozens of empty talks about high-sounding theory.

In order to maintain close ties with the masses, the party must share good and bad with them. The second of the three basic requirements that are put forward in the general program of the new party constitution specifically stipulates: "Throughout the process of leading the masses to carry out the struggle for the realization of the ideal of communism, the party should share good and bad with the masses and maintain the closest of ties with them and should not allow any of its members to sever themselves from the masses or to place themselves above the masses." Sharing good and bad with the masses is the fine virtue that a party member must have and is the fine tradition of our party. Before our party acquired state power over the whole country and before it was in the position of a party in power, most of the members and cadres of our party were able to share good and bad with the masses and carry out hard struggle together with the masses. However, after our party acquired state power, because of the change in its position, arrogance in having achieved merits and the idea of seeking privilege and advocating extravagance, ostentation and waste developed. This has been aggravated by the influence of ultraselfishness and the ultra-individualism propagated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and by the corruption of the ideology of the exploiting classes under the new situation. As a result, at present in our party, there are indeed some unhealthy practices refusing to share good and bad with the masses and of being divorced from the masses. A small number of party members and cadres have used their power of office to obtain gains at the expense of the state and the masses and to seek private interests for themselves, their families, their relatives and their friends. A few party members and cadres have even become so degenerate as to commit embezzlement, graft and other serious economic crimes. These malpractices have seriously damaged the party's prestige and undermined the ties between the party and the masses. Therefore, we must expose, handle and deal blows at these malpractices.

In order to strengthen its ties with the masses, the party must carry out its mass line: "The party persists in educating the masses in communist ideology and carries out in its work the mass line of doing everything for the masses and relying on the masses for everything and thus turning the party's correct ideas into the conscious actions of the masses." The above is the last sentence in the paragraph of the general program of the new party constitution about the second of the three basic requirements. A review of the history of the revolutionary struggle that our party led the people to carry out will make us understand how good our people are. When our party's line and principles were correct, the masses of the people rallied around the party and fought under the party's leadership. When there were mistakes related to the guiding ideology in our party's work, the masses of the people helped the party to correct its mistakes. Even when the party's errors seriously harmed the interests of the masses of the people because of the flesh and blood ties between the party and the masses of the people and because of education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought that they received for a long time, they still had great confidence in our party and believed that our party would be able to correct its mistakes. This fine quality and awareness of the people in our country always urges our party to do everything for the people and to rely on them for everything. In implementing the mass line, we should adopt the work method of from the masses to the masses. This means that we should "take the ideas of the masses (scattered and unsystematic ideas) and concentrate them (through study turn them into concentrated and systematic ideas), then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses embrace them as their own, hold fast to them and translate them into action, and test the correctness of these ideas in such action. Then, once again concentrate ideas from the masses and once again go to the masses so that the ideas are persevered in and carried through. This goes on, over and over again in an endless spiral, with the ideas becoming more correct, more vital and richer each time." We should regard the ideas from the masses as something we should analyze to see what ideas are correct and what ideas are wrong.

All the correct ideas should be conscientiously accepted. We should vigorously lead the masses to turn these ideas into actions. As for the incorrect ideas, we should strengthen our political and ideological education to earnestly correct them and guide the masses to make progress.

IV

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on all the comrades and all the organizations of the party to earnestly strengthen the party's work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals. This was a very relevant call.

We must see the new situation that has emerged after the change in the composition of the ranks of the working class and the establishment of the production responsibility system in our rural areas. Because of the retirement of a large number of old workers, many young people have been admitted into the ranks of the working class. Moreover, because some party members have been continuously transferred to management departments, the number of party members on the first line of production has fallen. What is most serious is that the more difficult the posts of labor, the smaller the number of party members. This has weakened our party's direct ties with the industrial workers. Since the establishment of the production responsibility system, there has emerged an unprecedentedly fine situation. However, there are also a small number of party members who pay attention only to their own immediate production work and are not concerned about the interests of the party and the masses. Some party branches have even abandoned their leadership over the masses. This has weakened the party's ties with the peasants. In order to change the above-mentioned situation, we must vigorously strengthen our party's work on the first line of industrial production, mobilize competent party members to go to work on the first line of production and at the same time, recruit qualified fine workers into the party. In the rural areas, we should further perfect the base-level organizations of our party and strengthen our ideological education among peasants of various ages in diverse areas in order to promote the healthy development of the political, economic and cultural life in our rural areas along the socialist orientation. On all fronts, we must especially pay attention to intellectuals' roles, help them overcome the actual difficulties in their work and life, improve our ideological and political education among them in order to make this education more suited to their characteristics, and pay attention to conscientiously admitting into the party those intellectuals who are qualified for party membership. By so doing, we will achieve the aim of strengthening the party's ties with the intellectuals in every possible way.

The mass bodies, such as trade unions, CYL organizations and women's organizations are links between the party and the masses of the people. Continuously strengthening and improving the leadership of these mass organizations and giving full play to these organizations' roles is an important channel for the further strengthening of the ties between the party and the masses. At present, all the mass organizations must satisfactorily solve the problem of making themselves official in nature. First, we should start doing this work in the organizations of the national and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels, improve their methods in exercising their leadership and help them to overcome bureaucracy. The cadres of mass organizations at all levels must go deep among the masses at the grass root and strengthen their work of investigation, study, inspection and supervision. They must be concerned about the sufferings of their masses, listen to the voices of the masses and thus enable their organizations to become the spokesmen of the masses, the representatives of the interests of the masses and the strong links between the party and the masses.

The cause of socialist modernization embodies the common desire and the basic interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Through thousands of steeling times our party has now become firmer and more mature. Our political situation is unprecedentedly stable and our confidence in the certain victory in the cause of four modernizations has been even more greatly heightened.

In a situation in which the trend of the times and the desire of the people are all favorable to our cause, as long as we have a firm confidence in the masses of the people, rely on them and consciously pursue benefits for them, the ties between the party and the masses will surely become increasingly closer, all our party's principles and policies will surely be better implemented and we will surely win greater victories in carrying out our socialist cause.

OFFICIAL'S VIEWS ON NUCLEAR POWER REPORTED

HK190339 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 3

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wei Yanan [7614 0068 0589]: "Build Nuclear Power Stations, Develop New Energy Sources -- Jiang Shengjie [1203 4110 7132], Deputy Executive Director of Council of China Nuclear Society and Chairman of Science and Technology Committee of Ministry of Nuclear Industry, Discusses Nuclear Power"]

[Text] Is it necessary for China to develop nuclear power? Is nuclear power safe? These questions are the subjects of concern and doubt in discussions on the problem of energy resources. In the recently held second group meeting of the second plenary session of China's Scientific and Technological Association, Jiang Shengjie, the deputy executive director of the Council of the China Nuclear Studies Society and chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, pointed out: In order to ensure that the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production will be quadrupled, it is necessary to exploit new energy resources by building nuclear power stations. Nuclear power is a safe, clean and economic energy resource.

Why Is It Necessary To Develop Nuclear Power?

Jiang Shengjie said: In our implementation of the magnificent goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production as proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress, we will experience many difficulties and hardships in the task of developing energy resources. China is rich in coal and hydroelectric power, but its population is large and its total consumption of energy enormous. By the year 2000, the total consumption of energy will be equivalent to 1.3 to 1.5 billion tons of standard coal, an increase of over 100 percent. Only if we vigorously develop all available energy resources, including nuclear energy, can we meet the minimum demand. Our energy resources are not evenly distributed. Seventy percent of our water is situated in southwest China while 60 percent of the coal is situated in north China. Only 10 percent of the energy resources lie in the coastal provinces and northeast China, areas which produce 73 percent of our total value of industrial output. If we wish to double the gross annual value of output in these areas, relying on ordinary energy resources involving the transportation of coal over long distances or the transmission of electricity through supervoltage cables is going to produce economic and technical difficulties. Nuclear power-generated electricity as an important source of energy is already technologically developed, economically reasonable, can be used safely and should be popularized in industry. At present, in 24 countries and regions of the world, 266 civil nuclear power stations are in use. Eight percent of the total amount of the world's electricity is generated by nuclear power. Many countries and energy resource research institutes think that large-scale development of nuclear power is a fundamental step in solving the energy problem during the late 20th century and the early part of the 21st century. As early as 1970, Premier Zhou Enlai pointed out that we had to develop nuclear power and build nuclear power stations. At present, preparations are underway for a 300,000 kilowatt nuclear power station. We must definitely develop nuclear power much further in the future.

Do We Have the Capacity To Develop Nuclear Power?

Jiang Shengjie told us: We have rich natural uranium sources, ascertained to be sufficient to supply fuel for a 15 million kilowatt nuclear power station to run continuously for 30 years; an integrated industrial system for the production of nuclear fuel has already been built; our uranium refining capacity is sufficient to supply the annual needs of the nuclear power stations; we have all sorts of experimental facilities and equipment in the fields of physics, thermal dynamics, water power, chemistry, corrosion, fuels, materials, safety and the handling of the three wastes; working teams for scientific research and system design and a basic technical work team for building a complete set of facilities have been formed; we possess coordinated capacity in the fields of geological investigation, relevant scientific research, manufacture of equipment, electronic apparatus, metallic and non-metallic materials and electric power design. All of this shows that we have the ability to depend mainly on our own efforts in developing nuclear power.

Will It Explode?

Since the utilization of nuclear energy began with the atomic bomb, it is easy for people to connect the utilization of nuclear energy with atomic explosions and to worry about the safety of nuclear power stations. Jiang Shengjie said: Such worries are utterly unnecessary. Nuclear reactors are like atomic bombs in that they use nuclear fuels and utilize the tremendous energy produced by nuclear fission. But an atomic bomb uses high concentration fissionable materials; over 90 percent of the content of these materials is uranium 235 or plutonium 239. Low concentration fissionable materials are used in producing nuclear power, the concentration of uranium 235 or plutonium 239 being only 3 percent. An atomic bomb has to release energy in an instant to cause an explosion, but under no condition could there be a nuclear explosion in a nuclear power station. This is like the fact that we can light strong liqueur with a match but it is impossible to light beer.

Will Radioactive Pollution Be Caused?

In answering this question, Jiang Shengjie said: Man in fact lives in a naturally radioactive environment. Cosmic rays in the air, and uranium, thorium and potassium 40 in the earth and water are all radioactive. In modern societies, there is artificial radioactivity produced by radio therapy and others. The problem is not one of the existence of radioactivity but of the radiation level and its effects on living creatures. The permitted annual per capita radiation level proposed by the International Committee for Protection Against Radiation is 500 millirem (excluding radiation that exists naturally and in radio therapy). Someone who wears a luminous watch receives 1 millirem of radiation each year, someone who watches color television receives 1 millirem of radiation each year and someone who has an X-ray of his chest receives 40 millirem of radiation. In England, where nuclear power is better developed, according to statistics, the annual per capita radiation level caused by nuclear power stations is less than 0.1 millirem. Those who live in the vicinity of these stations receive less than 5 millirem of radiation.

Creatures which occupy a lower position in the biological scale are less sensitive to radiation. A nuclear power station which runs regularly does no harm to human beings, therefore it cannot have any effect on other creatures. Compared with pollution caused by coal, nuclear energy is the cleanest energy resource. Nevertheless, Jiang Shengjie emphasized the proper handling of highly radioactive fissionable products. It is necessary to recover the uranium and plutonium from the irradiated fuel, solidify the remains and put them into abandoned mines where geological conditions are relatively stable. As a result, they will be separated from the biological environment for a long time. This is an effective method adopted by many countries in handling radioactive waste.

How Did the Three Mile Island Incident Occur?

On 28 March 1979, the greatest accident in the history of nuclear power happened in the No 2 nuclear power station on Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania. According to the report by Jiang Shengjie, the accident was caused by operational errors and a shortage of equipment. When the accident happened, some of the radioactive gases in the nuclear reactor were discharged through chimneys into the atmosphere, but the safety facilities functioned in accordance with the demands of the design, and very little radioactive matter entered the environment. During the course of the accident, correct information was not collected, and consequently panic occurred. Some inhabitants moved away from their homes, and later, the picture was exaggerated by antinuclear people in the West. Thus serious misunderstandings about the safety of nuclear power resulted. According to an investigation after the incident, the 2.16 million inhabitants who lived within a radius of 50 miles of the nuclear power station received a per capita radiation dosage of 1.5 millirem, equivalent to the amount received by someone who receives cosmic rays when traveling at high altitude in an airplane for 4 hours. The level of radioactivity in the samples of soil, river water, plants and milk collected near the nuclear power station had not increased. The investigation committee appointed by the U.S. NRC announced that neither cancer nor genetic defects would be caused by this accident.

Jiang Shengjie said: This extremely alarming accident teaches us a lesson in the operation of nuclear power stations, and has also proved that contemporary nuclear power facilities have a considerable capacity to overcome accidents; the accident should never be used as a pretext for stopping the development of nuclear power. When the design, running and safety of the nuclear power stations are further improved, the chance of having accidents will decrease.

Is It Economical?

One characteristic of nuclear power is that a large amount of investment is required in its basic construction, but the cost of fuel is low. In some foreign countries the unit price (U.S. \$/kilowatt) in the construction of a nuclear power station is 120 percent to 150 percent of that of a thermal power plant, but the cost of nuclear power is only 50 to 90 percent of that of thermal power. Economic superiority can be maintained once a power station goes into operation. Jiang Shengjie said: Since we do not have experience in building and running a nuclear power station, we still do not have reliable economic data at present, but it is tentatively estimated that the data are quite close to those of the coal power stations. This is economically acceptable. With developments in nuclear power, the amount of investment and the cost in generating nuclear power will greatly decrease.

How Can We Develop Nuclear Power in China?

Jiang Shengjie suggested:

1. Since the distribution of energy resources in our country does not coincide with the distribution of population and industry, it is necessary to build nuclear power stations in the coastal areas where energy is badly needed, to achieve rational distribution.
2. Judging from our present situation, small nuclear power stations should first be developed, then larger ones, and then the large ones, small ones and medium-sized ones together.
3. By gradually developing dual-purpose nuclear power stations which generate both heat and electricity, and by promoting heat efficiency, good economic results can be obtained.
4. The construction of a nuclear power station requires a long period of time, so plans for developing nuclear power should be formulated as early as possible.

5. Nuclear power is highly complex, and the technology required is very complicated; no department can build the stations alone, and we must strengthen leadership and organize coordination so as to ensure that the construction of nuclear power stations is accomplished with a high degree of quality.

FANG WEIZHONG OUTLINES PLAN TO BOOST ECONOMY

OW200443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Fang Weizhong, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, today outlined China's plan to attain the goal of quadrupling its industrial and agricultural output value by 2000 and the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) at the opening session of the second China-Europe business leaders symposium.

By maintaining an average annual growth rate of slightly more than seven percent, he said, China will be able to achieve the goal of quadrupling its industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

"Actually," he said, "China's industrial and agricultural production growth rate averaged 8.2 percent annually from 1953 to 1980 even though there were twists and turns in the country's economic construction." The 1979-81 average annual rate was 6.7 percent, when efforts were being made to readjust the nation's economy.

Efforts to readjust China's economy have been successful, he said. China's total industrial output value is expected to increase nearly six percent this year over 1981 and its 1982 grain output is estimated to be 10 million tons more than last year, he added.

To achieve the goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural production, he said, China now plans to double or more than double the output of energy and industrial raw materials. Efforts will also go into improving technology and the quality of products and reducing the cost of production so that in 20 years, about twice as much value can be created by using the same amount of energy and materials.

The development of electronics, nuclear energy, petro-chemical and industries producing new-type materials, as well as the information industry, will be speeded up. These are regarded as new branches of industry in China.

The goal of quadrupling industry and agriculture will be achieved in two steps, Fang Weizhong said. From 1980 to 1990, he said, efforts will be focused on economic restructuring and readjustment and on consolidating enterprises. During this period, the annual growth rate of industrial and agricultural production may possibly be lower than seven percent. But the rate is expected to exceed seven percent in the last ten years of this century.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85), he said, the total value of China's industrial and agricultural output is planned to increase at an average annual rate of four to five percent. China will achieve basic balance between state revenues and expenditures and stabilize prices.

Fang Weizhong said that China has decided on three strategic priorities, namely, agriculture, energy and communications, and education and science.

China plans to increase agricultural production by implementing and furthering improving the job responsibility system, popularizing scientific research results and accelerating rural capital construction. As regards energy production, he said priority will be given to the development of the coal fields of Shanxi, northeast China, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui and Guizhou. Meanwhile, China will be following a policy of simultaneously developing land and offshore petroleum resources. Big hydroelectric power stations will be built.

He continued: "China will import advanced technology and its scientists will concentrate on tackling key technical problems to facilitate the adoption and wider application of new technology."

He disclosed that China will soon work out a 20-year program for the development of science, technology and education. Education and science expenditures will be increased, he said.

According to Fang Weizhong, the tasks for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period include:

- Continue to readjust the proportion between different economic sectors and product mix to get a better coordinated development between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.
- Consolidate enterprises and improve management.
- Consolidate and improve those initial reforms in the economic management system and draw up an overall plan for reforms.
- Undertake technical transformation in a selected number of key industrial enterprises to help renovate out-dated equipment and adopt advanced technology.
- Concentrate funds on the development of key energy and communications projects. Energy and communications funds will amount to 40 percent of the nation's total construction investment during this period.
- Tackle key scientific and technological problems while importing new technology.
- Allocate more money to education and expand enrollment in institutions of higher learning while continuing to develop part-time and vocational education, and increase school enrollment.
- Strive for a relatively great expansion of foreign trade.
- Continue to control population growth and increase employment.

MEETING ON AIR DEFENSE PROJECTS HELD IN NANJING

OW200518 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The 8-day national meeting to exchange experiences in waterproofing technology for the people's air defense projects ended in Nanjing today, according to a report by this station's correspondent (Huang Xianben) and reporter (Guo Lili).

More than 300 representatives from all parts of the country heard reports on waterproofing experiences, delivered at the meeting by the people's air defense offices of Nanjing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning and Jiangsu's Yancheng Prefecture. They also watched on-the-spot technical demonstrations and inspected waterproof repairs on an air raid defense project.

The representatives visited a number of Nanjing Municipality's air defense projects that can be used both in peacetime and wartime. Plans for improving air defense projects' waterproofing work were mapped out at the meeting, stressing that while such projects were built mainly for air raid defense purposes, waterproofing measures should also be taken by considering (typhoons) and other local conditions. Only thus can the purpose of such defense projects be served, the representatives pointed out.

OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF XIANGSHAN HOTEL

OW172150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Xiangshan (Fragrant Hills) Hotel, located in the picturesque Western Hills outside Beijing, opened to foreign tourists today after more than two years of construction. About 400 people attended the hotel's opening ceremony, including Liu Yi, minister of commerce; Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing.

With a floor space of 36,000 square meters, the 500-bed hotel is composed of five groups of two-to four-story buildings. The structures are separated by 11 gardens but linked by meandering walkways. In the gardens are rockeries, waterfalls, small lakes, islets, bridges, and valuable trees such as 800-year-old ginkgo trees, ancient pines and lacebark pines.

Built on the slopes of the hills, the hotel is on the site of a Qing emperor's palace once used as a summer resort and for hunting. In autumn, the rooms offer a clear view of the red maple leaves.

The 293 suites are each equipped with an electronic safety alarm, automatic sprinkler system, air-conditioner, color closed circuit TV, and telephone. A six-room luxury suite covers a floor space of 237 square meters with furniture in the style of the Song Dynasty (960-1279)

The hotel has restaurants featuring the cuisine of Sichuan, Guangdong and Shandong Provinces and Western food, a banquet hall, coffee rooms and bars, cold drink rooms, a shop, a post office, a foreign exchange office, a steam bathing room, a barber shop, beauty and massage salons, an indoor swimming pool and a gymnasium.

All the staff and attendants working in the hotel have been trained, some in tourist schools.

The hotel was designed by the internationally-known American architect I.M. Pei in cooperation with the designers from the Beijing Municipal Architectural Designing Institute. The total investment of the hotel is 25 million U.S. dollars.

EDITORIAL STRESSES ROLE OF LITERATURE, ART

HK180545 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 9, 7 Sep 82 pp 10-11

[Editorial: "The Important Role of Literature and Art in Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] The 12th party congress, a congress of historic significance, has opened victoriously. This congress will thoroughly summarize the historical successes in the past 6 years and point out the correct path for making continuous progress toward thoroughly eliminating the remaining influence of the 10 years of civil disorder and creating an overall new situation in socialist modernization. In the political field, it puts forward four measures to ensure adherence to the socialist system and the realization of modernization. In the economic field, it clearly sets out the strategic goal, plan and key tasks for development in the coming 20 years.

Thus, this congress has drawn up a clear blueprint for the future development of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and has issued a vigorous call for building up a highly civilized, highly democratic, powerful, new, modern, socialist China.

This is an inspiring, magnificent and arduous historical task. In order to carry out this task, we must build up a highly developed socialist civilization while building up a highly developed material civilization. In the process of carrying out this magnificent and arduous task, especially in the process of building up socialist spiritual civilization, the literary and art workers, just like political and ideological workers, media and publishing workers, theoreticians and educational workers, have an especially important responsibility. Every literary and art worker, whether a writer, commentator or artist, should be aware of his important historical duty. He should clearly realize his responsibility in carrying out this great cause, work conscientiously with a sense of responsibility for the people, create a large number of literary and art works of fine quality and strive to make greater and better contributions toward the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

The core of the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization is communist ideological construction. Since our literature and art is a socialist literature and art, it must be guided by a Marxist world outlook. We resolutely oppose the propaganda and spreading of feudalist and bourgeois ideology through literature and art. We encourage our writers to consciously educate people in communist ideology through their literary and art works and thus foster in their readers communist ideals, faith and morality and imbue them with a sense of being masters of the socialist country, a sense of collectivism, a sense of socialist rights and duties and a sense of organization and discipline. They should also inspire people with the spirit of serving the people and devotion to the revolution and imbue them with a communist attitude toward labor and a communist concept of labor. They should teach the people to have a firm political orientation and foster the work style of self-reliance and hard struggle and educate them in socialist patriotism and internationalism. We should have the breadth of vision to realize the necessity for training and educating a generation of new people armed with communist ideology through fine socialist literary and art works. We should never underestimate the role of socialist literature and art in educating people.

In the future construction of socialist spiritual civilization, we should make especially great efforts to draw the attention of all those in literary and art circles to this role. At the same time, we should not give too narrow a scope to the social role of socialist literature, stressing only its direct role in carrying out ideological education and neglecting or denying its role of esthetic education in molding people's spirit and of cultural education in enlightening people. A work of literature or art which epitomizes the times, reflects social contradictions and depicts heroic characters can inspire readers with the strength to make vigorous progress; therefore, we should energetically encourage such literary and art works. On the other hand, works which describe the beautiful feelings of the people and express people's love of magnificent and beautiful scenery are not necessarily incapable of purifying the readers' souls or increasing their virtue. Advocating education through communist ideology does not mean the rejection of the glorious legacy of thousands of years of Chinese and foreign culture and art nor the refusal to draw lessons from excellent modern foreign literary and art works. We uphold the view that we should critically draw helpful lessons from all the excellent achievements of the literature and art of mankind, and, on this basis, develop our nation's socialist literature and art work.

The key to giving full play to the important role of literature and art in building up socialist spiritual civilization lies in strengthening the ideological construction of the ranks of literary and art workers. Over the past decades, we have formed a contingent of seasoned literary and art workers.

During the past few years a number of promising young literary and art workers have joined this contingent. The ranks of literary and art workers have grown to unprecedented magnitude and strength. However, we must realize that we are faced with the problem of making the work of ideological construction catch up with this growth. After the national forum on the ideological front, the bourgeois liberalization trend has been to some extent corrected, but we still have to pay attention seriously to this problem.

Bourgeois individualist thinking and practices, such as divorcing oneself from the masses, indulging in self-admiration and lavishing praise on one another have been developing. Some of our literary and art workers and groups have also, to some extent, been infected with these unhealthy practices in society. In order to put an end to this evil trend and resist the corruption of capitalist ideology, we should advocate and encourage communist ideology and practice and be guided in our action by communist ideology. Apart from this, we still time and again find the following malpractices: Some people are divorced from reality and refuse to make progress. They do not study the new situation and new problems on the basis of summing up our historical experiences and lessons, but doubt the necessity and significance of the party's adjustment of its literary and art policies since the 3d plenary session of its Central Committee. They deny the correct trend and achievements of literary and art work during the past few years and continue to adopt dogmatic and metaphysical methods and attitudes toward, and simple and crude administrative measures to handle, complicated literary and art phenomena. This is a reflection of the influence of "leftism" which we should continue to overcome. In short, it is necessary for us to continue to persistently carry out the struggle on two fronts in our literary and art work.

Here, we should emphatically point out that over the past few years, our literary and art ranks have relaxed their efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As a result, many people lack understanding of Marxist theory and cannot satisfactorily use the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to investigate society and analyze problems, and a very small number of them have even lost their faith in communism. That is why encouraging and effectively organizing our literary and art workers to study Marxist theory in order to make them understand and master Marxism better, and strengthening ideological and political work among them, has already become an urgent task. At the same time, we should also pay attention to organizing literary and art workers of various professions to go deep into life and have contact with the new masses of people. We should change the practice of a small number of literary and art workers who are not willing to leave the big cities and their comfortable studies. We are at the stage of a historical turning point. In the present period, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society, but it will exist for a long time within certain areas and may intensify under certain conditions.

There are a large number of contradictions among the people in our society. The development of the modernization program has brought about tremendous changes in the life of our society. It should be said that our writers and commentators have not yet made a sufficiently deep study of this epoch. In order to create literary and art works worthy of this great epoch, to play a greater role in building the socialist spiritual civilization and to promote the creation of a new and flourishing situation in literature and art, all ambitious and high-minded writers and commentators should undoubtedly plunge into the struggle of remoulding the world and into the excitement of life, and use a Marxist world outlook and methodology to study all people and all forms of life, to study relationships between people and the changes within them and to study and reflect the rapidly changing times. Only the writers who have accumulated a wealth of diverse experiences of life and who have, moreover, a true and deep insight into people's life during this new epoch, can create great artistic works. If we have a number of such works, we will be able to change the present situation in which some sham works that are divorced from life and devoid of ideological content have a market. Moreover, with a number of such works, we will also be able to satisfy, to a certain extent, the daily increasing demand of the whole of society for spiritual food.

The party and the people highly appreciate the flourishing situation beginning to emerge in our cultural and artistic work. At the same time, they have also placed higher demands on literary and art circles. In order to more satisfactorily educate people in the communist spirit, inspire the revolutionary morale of the broad masses of people and continuously increase people's confidence in achieving a great future, we must first of all conscientiously study all the documents of the 12th party congress, deeply and thoroughly understand the basic spirit of these documents, implement this spirit in all literary and art work, continue to carry out the struggle on two fronts, promote our creative work in literature and art and literary and art criticism, progress along the correct path and thus make greater contributions to the cause of building a highly democratic and highly civilized, powerful, modern, socialist country.

WENYI BAO ON IMPLEMENTING 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' POLICY

HK200816 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 9, 7 Sep 82 pp 27-29

[Article by Huang Zexin [7806 3419 2450]: "The Only Way To Make Socialist Literature and Art Flourish -- Studying Some of Comrade Mao Zedong's Expositions Concerning the 'Double Hundred' Policy"]]

[Text] "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is the party's long-term and basic guiding principle for developing science and culture. In the process of implementing this guiding principle, we always encounter interference from the "left" and the right. Therefore, it is an important task facing all literary and art workers to profoundly study Comrade Mao Zedong's relevant expositions in order to unify understanding, overcome interference and effectively implement the "double hundred" policy to promote the flourishing and development of literature and art.

The principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" has correctly reflected objective law governing the development of literature and art. It is not a policy based on subjective arbitrary thinking. Only by fully realizing this can we consciously and firmly master and implement this policy.

The law of the unity of opposites has told us that in human society and the natural world, any entity is bound to be resolved into different parts. Under different specific situations, these different parts give rise to different contents and conditions. Just as in other social phenomena, in literature and art there exist by contrast right and wrong on the one hand and good and bad on the other. "What is correct invariably develops in the course of struggle with what is wrong. The true, the good and the beautiful always exist side by side in contrast with the false, the evil and the ugly, and grow in struggle with them." Only through free competition and free discussion can we continuously push literature and art to a new high. This refers to the development of literature and art. With regard to the process of creation, art, in essence, is a kind of free creative activity. With regard to the creation of literary and artistic works, the selection of subject matter, the refining of the material, the portrayal of images and the use of language are closely connected with the creative characteristics of writers and artists. Different writers and artists have their own different artistic characteristics symbolized by their colorful artistic styles. This variety of artistic styles, which reflects the richness and color of the practical life, can satisfy people's needs for many and varied artistic tastes. It is just as Lenin pointed out: "It is indisputable that with regard to literary undertakings, the practice of mechanical equalitarianism, dichotomization and subordinating the minority of the majority will never do. It is equally indisputable that in literary undertakings, individual characteristics of creation and a vast field of individual likings should be absolutely guaranteed." The "double hundred" policy encourages the free development of artistic forms and styles. Free contention among different schools in science fully conforms with the objective law of artistic development and creation.

Marxists maintain that objective law is independent of man's will. "Any violation of natural law, even if a minor one, can only throw the matter into confusion and disrupt work procedure." (Stalin: "The Problems of Soviet Socialist Economy") Since the "double hundred" policy has scientifically reflected the objective law governing the development and creation of literature and art, we should obey, respect and implement it. If we deviate from this policy, we are bound to harm literary and art undertakings. We have seen profound lessons in this respect.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," to meet the needs of the development of literature and art after drawing historical experiences, the party Central Committee has repeatedly and unswervingly implemented the "double hundred" policy and stressed the importance of "refraining from interfering" in literature and art. This has ushered in a new period for the free development of literature and art. Over the past few years, various kinds of art have been vigorously advancing along the path of revolutionary realism and have truly reflected the change of the era and voiced the aspirations of the broad masses of people with many and varied artistic forms and styles. This has played a magnificent role in uniting with and encouraging people to march toward the "four modernizations." In the meantime, a number of new fighters of valiant and heroic bearing are entering the literary and art world. They not only add splendor to our literary and art circles with their own unique style of work but also demonstrate the brilliant future of our literary and artistic undertakings. Some people say that we have made unprecedented achievements in literature and art over the past 5 years. This is not an exaggerated appraisal.

Of course, while realizing that we have scored remarkable successes over the past 5 years as a result of the implementation of the "double hundred" policy, we should also pay attention to the struggles presently existing. Over a long period in the past, it was mainly the "leftist" ideas which obstructed the implementation of the "double hundred" policy, because a resistant and negative attitude was adopted toward the "double hundred" policy. People with leftist ideas spread the theories that the "double hundred" policy was a policy of liberalization which was devoid of class character. They maintained that the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization was brought about by the "double hundred" policy. They set political principles against the "double hundred" policy in order to negate the policy. They set the party leadership against the "double hundred" policy in order to negate the latter. In practice, due to the fact that they denied the truth that the "double hundred" policy reflected the objective law of art and that the "double hundred" policy was the only way for developing socialist literature and art, they frequently adopted administrative means and coercive and repressive measures to lead literature and art (a certain prohibition is necessary, but this measure should not be applied arbitrarily). They even urged literary and art departments and periodicals to "guarantee" that they would not express any views or publish literary and art works with even small mistakes. Although such "leftist" views have been repeatedly criticized, their mistakes have not yet been thoroughly corrected. When we are opposing the bourgeois liberalization, such "leftist" ideas gain ground again.

Is the "double hundred" policy a policy of liberalization which is devoid of class character, as they have described? The answer is no. It is an absolutely firm policy of the proletariat. Those who negate the class character of the "double hundred" policy might argue plausibly and at length: Chairman Mao said that the "double hundred" policy is devoid of class character. This is a misunderstanding. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Literally the two slogans -- let a hundred flowers blossom and let a hundred schools of thought contend -- have no class character; the proletariat can turn them to account, and so can the bourgeoisie or others." What he stressed was "literally," even "revolution" has no class character, let alone the "double hundred" policy. The objective law itself has no class character. However, guiding principles which are worked out according to this law and the act of mastering and using the law to serve people of a certain category are characterized by marked class character. Therefore, the key of the problem lies in its essence rather than in its literal meaning.

The "double hundred" policy was not raised by other classes. It was formulated by the proletarian CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong in light of the specific situations both at home and abroad. They also put forth the "six political criteria." This has fully shown the class character of this policy, although some contents of these six criteria have been obsolete. The "four basic principles" for the period of socialist construction put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is identical with the spirit of the "six political criteria" and the former conforms more effectively with the present situation. With this explicit political principle, we can march along the correct track of criticism and self-criticism. Since the "double hundred" policy has an explicit aim and marked tendentiousness, how can we say that it is a policy of bourgeois liberalization which has no class character? To implement this policy, we can only enhance the standing of Marxism-Leninism and overcome liberalization of thought, but not the opposite. Some people have deviated from the "four basic principles" and have spread feudal and bourgeois pernicious ideological influence in the name of the "double hundred" policy. This should not be attributed to the policy itself. This problem should be made clear. Otherwise we will be bound to take an erroneous stand of negating this important party policy.

Some comrades admit that the "double hundred" policy is a policy of the proletariat. However, in the process of implementing this policy, they want people to "guarantee" that there will be fragrant flowers only and that not a single thing with any erroneous tendency will be tolerated. The intentions of these comrades are good, but they take a metaphysical approach to problems. Literature and art always develop in accordance with the law of the unity of opposites. The good and the correct exist by contrast with the bad and the wrong. If we handle matters with circumspection, we will be able to reduce erroneous things, but it is unrealistic to demand a "guarantee" because we need a process in order to understand things. Sometimes it is difficult to discern their nature all at once. Things which seemed bad might be proved to be good later, whereas things which seemed good might later be proved to be bad. We encounter such things from time to time. Apart from that, after understanding one thing, there is another thing which we should explore. We are always undergoing a process of development from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom." On this long and tortuous journey of cognition, can anyone "guarantee" that not a single mistake will be committed? The advantage of the "double hundred" policy does not lie in its ability of preventing erroneous things, but in its effective checking of the erroneous things. When erroneous views and bad literary and art works occur, if we adopt an oversimplified administrative means to suppress and put them under a ban, we can never solve the problems. On the contrary, we will hamper the airing of correct viewpoints and the creation of outstanding literary and art works. Therefore, under the party leadership, only through free discussions and competition, criticism and debate can truth defeat fallacy and fragrant flowers replace weeds. With regard to this matter, we should respect objective reality and materialist dialectics. We should not take a metaphysical attitude to approach complicated literary phenomenon and replace the objective law of things with subjective desires.

While eliminating interference from the "left," we should also oppose obstruction from the right. Some people distort the essence of the "double hundred" policy with rightist viewpoints. They maintain that since the "double hundred" policy is being implemented, the party leadership over literature and art can be opposed arbitrarily and the guiding role of Marxism can be negated. They regard literary and art creation purely as an individual undertaking. They pay no attention to the social effects, set the "double hundred" policy against the principle of "serving the people and socialism," use the "double hundred" policy to oppose the act of serving the people and socialism and are against the normal practice of literary and art criticism. Such erroneous ideas are reflected in the laissez-faire attitude, laxness and weakness in exercising leadership and editorial work. As a result, the normal practice of powerful literary and art criticism cannot be carried out.

These erroneous ideological tendencies have reflected that some comrades stick to the bourgeois individual stand to treat the "double hundred" policy with a pragmatist attitude. They do not realize that the "double hundred" policy is an important means for safeguarding and strengthening the leadership role of Marxism and that the "double hundred" policy cannot be used to oppose the party leadership and negate the guiding role of Marxism. They also forget that the "double hundred" policy is closely connected with the practice of "serving the people and socialism." It is completely wrong to negate the practice of "serving the people and socialism" in the name of the implementation of the "double hundred" policy.

Therefore, in the process of implementing the "double hundred" policy, we should carry out struggles on the two fronts. These struggles supplement each other. "If we fail to oppose the ideas of bourgeois liberalization, that means we supply ammunition for those who stubbornly stick to the 'leftist' guiding ideology." (Hu Qiaomu: "Several Problems on the Present Ideological Front") They will take advantage of some unhealthy and passive literary and art phenomenon to attack the "double hundred" policy and negate literary and art achievements gained since the party's third plenary session. "If we fail to continue to correct the 'leftist' guiding ideology, this will offer an excuse for those who spread the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization." (ibid) In other words, those who advocate liberalization would say that there now is no artistic democracy and freedom of creation. They would try to cast off the party leadership and break away from the socialist road in the name of opposing "leftist" ideology. It is obvious that we should on no account neglect or slacken the struggle in any aspect.

Due to the lack of practical experience in implementing the "double hundred" policy, a number of problems have arisen in the process of pursuing it. These problems remain to be solved. Therefore we should constantly sum up new experience and implement the "double hundred" policy more effectively to open up a broad way in the interest of the flourishing and development of socialist literature and art.

BA YI ON CPC LEADERS MUZZLING ARMY PRESS OPINION

OW191405 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: Whether we had the Marxist courage to conduct self-criticism of our party's mistakes constituted the key issue deciding whether things could be set right.

This may be called a golden saying. It is because of a lack of such Marxist courage that we have long been unable to correct our mistakes thoroughly and in good time. Regrettably, some individual leaders of the party Central Committee precisely lack such Marxist courage to solve major issues left over from history, such as the frameups and false and wrong cases fabricated by executioner Kang Sheng during the rectification movement in Yanan, the case of the so-called Gao Gang-Rao Shushi antiparty alliance, the Lin Biao case fabricated by the gang of four, and a number of frameups and false and wrong cases caused by the Lin Biao case.

Party members in our army have indomitably displayed their Marxist courage during these years in firmly demanding that past mistakes be corrected. They have boldly pointed out current unhealthy tendencies. At several important meetings of the party Central Committee, founding members of our army, such as Ye Jianying, Xu Chengwu and Wei Guoqing, frankly expressed their views on major issues about current domestic and foreign policies. Taking a principled stand, they pointed out mistakes in the party Central Committee's present work and made suggestions on how to correct such mistakes. It is because old comrades of our army uphold principle that it is possible to correct the mistakes of certain leading comrades of the party Central Committee in a timely way. As a result, our country has avoided suffering tremendous losses.

Founding members of our army have served the people wholeheartedly and have done their best to safeguard the interests of the country and of the people. They are examples all our army commanders and fighters should learn from.

As far as our army is concerned, what is now needed is not to talk glibly about displaying Marxist courage, but to allow army newspapers and magazines, as well as all army commanders and fighters, to speak out freely and to boldly discuss major issues of deep concern to the people and armymen. It should be no longer permitted to denounce army newspapers and magazines for committing so-called political and ideological mistakes and to call for them to make public self-criticism once they express their views on major issues. When some old comrades openly expressed their views, they have even been labeled as being perniciously influenced by leftist ideas, pursuing an erroneous line, slandering responsible comrades of the party Central Committee, making insinuations about the party's guiding ideology, and so on and so forth.

People may ask: If we call on people to display their Marxist courage on the one hand and muzzle them by sticking labels on them on the other, how can we correct our mistakes and set things right? It is necessary to implement the resolutions of the 12th party congress to the letter, in order to enable everyone to display his Marxist courage. Only thus will we be able to correct our past and present mistakes.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DEFECTION OF PRC PILOT

OW190305 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 18 (CNA) -- Minister Sung Chang-chih said Monday that the latest pilot defection from Red China is good news to this country and he welcomes pilots on the mainland to defect to this free country. Sung was interviewed by reporters when he visited an exhibition on "The Beauty of Kinmen" at the Far Eastern Department Store in Taipei in the morning.

The defection of the pilot who flew to South Korea from Red China revealed that great conflicts are happening in mainland China and the morale in its army is low, Sung said. But the faith of the people here in the future recovery of the mainland was strengthened, Sung added.

FORMER MIG PILOT COMMENTS ON PRC DEFECTION

OW181013 Taipei CNA in English 0950 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 18 (CNA) -- The latest pilot defection from Red China is "a slap on the face" for Teng Hsiao-ping, said a former MIG pilot who defected to the Republic of China aboard a MIG-19 in 1977.

Col Fan Yuan-yen, who was a squadron commander at the time of his defection, said the most recent defection indicated rising discontent on the mainland despite Teng's temporary economic relaxation in the countryside. Col Fan said the pilot flew to Korea because Taiwan was outside the range of MIG-19s based in Shantung, north China. He himself flew to Taiwan from Fukien, which faces the Taiwan Straits.

Chinese Air Force broadcasts beamed to the mainland daily advise Peiping's pilots stationed in north China and Manchuria to fly their aircraft to the Republic of South Korea.

The pilot, who was identified as Wu Jung-chien, was the third Chinese Communist pilot to land in South Korea. On Sept 15, 1961, Col Shao Hsi-yen and Col Kao Yu-tung flew an AN-2 light plane from Shantung to an island off the Korean coast. Shao and Kao were allowed to proceed to Taiwan in accordance with their wishes but the Korean authorities retained their plane. Even so, the two were awarded handsomely by the ROC Government as promised. Col Fan and three other communist pilots also received very handsome rewards after their defection.

The first Chinese Communist pilot defection to Taiwan occurred in 1950. The unidentified pilot was killed after the MIG-15 crashlanded on a beach at Nan-ao, Yilan on Jan 20 that year.

PAPER OPPOSES ENACTING 'ANOTHER BASIC LAW'

OW161157 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Hsieh Cheng-i: "To Enact Another 'Basic Law of the State' Will Destroy the Democratic Constitutional Government"]

[Excerpts] At a gathering on 28 September, some nonparty political figures issued a "statement on state affairs," entitled "Democracy, Unity and the Salvation of Taiwan." The statement contains no major "inventions" except its discussion in the second paragraph of "enacting the basic law of the state." As a nonparty public figure, this writer believes the discussion on "enacting the basic law of the state" in the present situation in which our country finds itself is a harmful act. This is because the ROC already has a constitution, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 25 December 1946 and which constitutes the basis of all political activities in Taiwan. Because we have this constitution, the people in Taiwan, including a large section of intellectuals, and even overseas Chinese, are able to work with one heart for our country.

Because we have this constitution, we have been able to stand firm for the last 3 decades and more. Today, in going as far as bringing up the discussion of "enacting the basic law of the state," are these nonparty figures trying to bring about the extinction of the ROC? Are they trying to abolish the present fundamental law of our country, which provides the common basis for the struggle of other nonparty persons?

If we did not have this constitution, what purpose would we have in Taiwan? What else would we have to win the support and recognition of the Chinese people at home and abroad? This idea, which will destroy the democratic constitutional government, is absolutely impermissible.

We believe that negating the present constitution and enacting a new "basic law of the state" will make the 18 million people in Taiwan appear unjust and put them in hopeless situation. Worse, it may create a major crisis for the country and the people. No responsible political figures will do such a thing.

1. The abrogation of our constitution is tantamount to the complete uprooting of the organizational foundation of the ROC Government.

2. In abolishing the ROC Constitution, we would be signaling to our compatriots in the mainland that Taiwan is seeking a separate way out, which in other words means Taiwan is "cutting itself from" China.

Political activists must have a grasp of Chinese history. They must realize that no leaders in China during the last century dared to abandon even an inch of China's territory, let alone Taiwan, which was recovered by our compatriots after innumerable hardships. All Chinese will definitely affirm the inseparability of Taiwan from the Chinese mainland.

If the 18 million people in Taiwan tried to separate from China and become "independent," they would, first of all, alienate themselves from Overseas Chinese. Second, they would be unable to have the sympathy of the compatriots on the Chinese mainland. The CPC would set off the "dynamite" of "nationalist feelings" and create political disturbances. All this would be unbearable to us.

3. Suppose we agreed to abrogate the present constitution and enact the so-called "basic law of the state." This writer would like to ask the nonparty political figures: Will the Kuomintang enact a better basic law than the present one? Are non-Kuomintang persons capable of drafting another basic law that is acceptable to the ruling party?

We have faith only in the ROC Constitution adopted by the National Assembly in 1946. No other law can contravene this constitution. Whoever proposes enacting another basic law of the state is challenging the constitution.

We cannot tolerate any political attempt to abrogate the ROC Constitution. Furthermore, we hope the ruling party will adhere strictly to the essence and provisions of the constitution in order to win the support and recognition of our 18 million compatriots and to achieve peaceful reunification of China on that basis.

PRIME MINISTER: MARTIAL LAW REMAINS NECESSARY

OW180526 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Premier Sun Yung-hsuan has said: Martial law is maintained in the Republic of China to shield the nation from the Chinese Communist threat. He emphasized that martial law is a matter of necessity, not time. In reply to legislators who enquired if martial law would now be dropped, after more than 30 years of application, Sun warned that martial law may be extended for another 40 years or more if the situation warrants.

Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih, said that martial law is based on the Constitution of the ROC. Any violation of martial law, therefore, is punishable under this law and does not run contrary to the constitution. Minister Sung said even though martial law has lasted more than 30 years, it would be wrong to think it can be discontinued at the moment the enemy hints at peace. He said the Chinese Communists' intention is evident. They have tried all means of warfare, whether it be cold, hot or united front tactics. The minister reported that the Chinese Communists have recently established a group whose mission is to isolate the ROC internationally. This, he said, is a clear sign that the communists' attempts to infiltrate and subvert have never ceased. For this reason, Minister Sung emphasized that the continued application of martial law is necessary.

PREMIER 'REJECTS' TALKS WITH 'PEIPING REGIME'

OW200421 Taipei CNA in English 0312 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 20 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday categorically rejected any possibility of entering into any sort of "peace talks" with the Peiping regime, saying that the whole idea as has been proposed recently is nothing but mere naivety and the consequence could be very dangerous to this country.

Replying to questions raised by Legislator Chao Huei-mo, the premier said the communist regime has thus far tried every possible way to lure the ROC Government to the negotiation table and then to maneuver the situation with the united front warfare strategy to their best advantage.

He stressed any response to this vicious invitation would bring loss of confidence and morale in this republic internally and the loss of support for the long-established anti-communist goal of this country from friendly nations.

At the same time, those countries unfriendly to the ROC Government will exert pressure on this country to accept terms and conditions offered by the Peiping regime, including the termination of arms sales, he said.

Based on the bitter experience in the so-called peace talks conducted on the mainland over 30 years ago, the premier warned compatriots in this country to remain alert against the smoke screen of peace talks, and he called on the public not to fall into the communist trap again.

The only answer to this vicious invitation is "no dialog, no contact and no communication," the premier stressed.

CHU: ANY PRC-UK AGREEMENT ON HONG KONG 'VOID'

OW200415 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-Sung reiterated Tuesday the Republic of China will consider null and void any agreement concerning Hong Kong reached between Red China and the United Kingdom.

Chu pointed out that absolute majority of the people in Hong Kong are freedom-loving, and the Government of the Republic of China are deeply concerned about their welfare, security and freedom.

In answering interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, he said the government opposes any action that will upset the peaceful and free life of the people in Hong Kong.

The Chinese in Hong Kong want to maintain freedom there, he said, adding that such wish should be respected.

Nobody wants to see Hong Kong to be taken under the tyrannical rule of the Peiping regime, added the minister.

U.S. APPROVES OPENING OF CCNAA BOSTON OFFICE

OW190530 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] has finally opened its doors. Ever since the passing of the Taiwan Relations Act, the Republic of China has been fighting for the reestablishment of its Boston office and it has now been confirmed by the U.S. State Department. It is interesting to note that the United States should choose this moment to approve the Boston office. It is an indication that the U.S. State Department will not let any unreasonable Chinese Communist interference affect its policy toward the ROC. Before the severance of relations with Washington, the ROC maintained 15 consulates in the United States and with the addition of the Boston office only 5 more offices are left to restore.

The establishment of the CCNAA Boston office, although small, may be a harbinger of additional organizations to come.

Following the official confirmation of the Boston office's establishment, a State Department spokesman said: Operations will commence shortly. He said the approval of additional CCNAA offices does not represent any shift in U.S. policy toward Taiwan. It only reflects the necessity for such an office.

In Taipei it is understood preparations are busily under way for the establishment of the Boston office and Boston chief (Liu Shui-chi) has already flown to Boston to apply the finishing touches.

Meanwhile, the CHINA TIMES reports from Washington that ownership of Twin Oaks, the ROC Embassy in Washington D.C. from 1937 to 1978, is back in the hand of the ROC. The paper disclosed that the CCNAA took the estate from the friends of Free China on September 29. A few days before diplomatic ties were severed between Washington and Taipei in 1979, the estate was turned over to the friends of Free China.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EAST, WEST EUROPE

OW180518 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] A 21-member Republic of China trade mission led by Chairman of the Taiwan Importers and Exporters Association (Chih Chao-ching) set off Saturday for Western and Eastern Europe on a 25-day tour. The mission, jointly organized by the China External Trade and Development Council and the association, will visit Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, West Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The mission will promote the sales of such products as electronic appliances, electronic goods, machinery, canned foods, textiles and garments.

PAPER VIEWS TRADE PROSPECTS WITH EAST EUROPE

OW190949 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHI PAO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Prospects of Trade With East Europe"]

[Excerpts] A report this paper published recently indicated that businessmen and industrialists of this country are going to East Europe in groups to gain an understanding of market conditions there. This will be an organized action by the businessmen to expand commercial contacts with East Europe since the government allowed such trade several years ago. The action is quite noteworthy.

The East European market should never be neglected since the total GNP of the East European countries, excluding the Soviet Union, exceeds that of West Germany and is approximately equal to the total GNP of Britain and France. Furthermore, the economy of East Europe will apparently develop faster than that of West Europe over the next 10 years, though economic development was slowed in East Europe in the past. Such a large market should not be neglected.

Our competitors -- including Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia -- long ago opened trade with East Europe. All these countries disapprove of East Europe's political ideology and oppose the communist system. They engage in vigorously expanding trade with East Europe merely to gain economic benefits. On the other hand, no East European countries approve of the free economic system of Hong Kong, Korea, Thailand or Malaysia. However, this political difference does not affect the trade carried on among these countries, just as trade between the Soviet Union and West Europe is not affected by the political differences.

In view of this, we eagerly welcome the action taken by the businessmen and industrialists in their efforts to expand trade with East Europe and hope that the government will attach importance to this trade and act vigorously to assist them.

However, in order to promote trade with East Europe, there still exist a few problems:

First of all, it should be noted that the trade between East Europe and the Free World will never amount to a very large portion of the total GNP of East European countries. This is a natural result arising from their closed economic system. The East European countries can never compete with the Free World in producing consumer goods and free import is not allowed in these countries. This means that the volume of our export to East Europe will not be too large. On the contrary, our imports from East Europe may increase as industry develops in East Europe.

In promoting trade with East Europe, we should also note that we have only one party to deal with: either the local government or the trade unit formed under the local government. Under such circumstances, we may suffer great losses in our trade if we fail to organize one unified or several big groups of exporters and importers. At the same time, our country cannot give up, at the present stage, guarding against indirect trade with the Chinese Communists through a third party. East Europe is engaged in a fairly large trade with the Chinese Communists. It is quite possible that our exporters and importers may unknowingly get involved in "trilateral trade" with the Chinese Communists through East Europe.

In this connection, we propose that the government consider assigning a few prospective factories and companies to organize a joint trade group to expand trade with East Europe. All exporters and importers that want to do business with East European countries will have to join this group and export and import business with East Europe must be carried out by this group or under its supervision. The government should provide these groups with supervision and guarantees. In supervision, the government should ensure that export commodities meet contract requirements and that both parties, the buyer and the seller, are qualified for conducting the trade. In providing guarantees, what is most important is that when businessmen unfortunately get involved in "trilateral trade" with the Chinese Communists or when products of the Chinese Communists are found in imported commodities, the government should protect the rights of the victims who unknowingly get involved.

East Europe is a promising market that remains to be explored. However, this market contains quite a few pitfalls. This market will prove truly advantageous to this country only if the government acts vigorously and generously to help businessmen and if businessmen are careful and honest in their dealings.

OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS NO TRADE WITH MAINLAND POLICY

OW200341 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 19 (CNA) -- V.C. Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade and the Economics Ministry, reaffirmed Tuesday the nation will not transact business with Communist China.

Asked by William Larry Rother, chief of the Hong Kong bureau of NEWSWEEK magazine, who is visiting the ROC to take part in the double tenth day celebration, Siew made clear the nation's basic policy.

True, some products are indirectly exported into the China mainland by money-makers in Hong Kong, the head of the board said, but that is out of the government's control, he explained.

Siew ruled out the possibility of limiting exports from ROC into Hong Kong.

CHU FU-SUNG OUTLINES NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY

OW151447 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 15 (CNA) -- The basic national foreign policy is anti-communist and to recover the Chinese mainland, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said Friday.

Answering an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, Minister Chu said the basic policy of no talks and no compromise with the Chinese Communists will never be changed regardless of the communist attempts to infiltrate and create confusion on this free bastion as well as their international united front tactics to isolate this country.

The nation's general goal in diplomacy is to work out a breakthrough so as to restore the nation's international position, he said. He asked for joint efforts by the government and the people in helping the Foreign Ministry accomplish this.

TAIPEI NOTES PRC MILITARY, NAVAL ACTIVITIES

OW160543 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] In Taipei, informed sources warn that the Chinese Communists are stepping up their military preparations along the Taiwan Strait, organizing teams of militiamen at sea. Chinese Communist cadres are organizing aquatic drills, short-ranged battle drills along with the construction of camouflaged vessels modeled after Taiwan's fishing boats. The sources say this is a clear indication that the Chinese Communists have never relinquished their plan to invade Taiwan by force.

It is reported that since 1976 ships of from 5 to 350 tons have been constructed on the Chinese mainland to resemble tuna fishing vessels of the Republic of China and, up to the present, more than 100 of these boats have been detected by the Republic of China's navy. It is suspected that the Chinese Communists hope to intrude into Taiwan's fishing grounds unnoticed to carry out intelligence missions on the Pescadores to obtain navigation and meteorological data. The Chinese Communists may also be preparing for wartime maneuvers, interfering with Free Chinese naval operations with the camouflaged vessels operating as landing craft.

The sources also reveal that fishing boats from the mainland have recently approached the Republic of China's sea vessels on the pretense of losing their way or asking for necessities and aid. These instances have multiplied in recent years leading experts to believe that the Chinese Communists are making an all-out effort to extract as much confidential data as possible regarding the naval operations of the Republic of China.

HSIN WAN PAO CRITICIZES U.S. TAIWAN POLICY

HK160404 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 15 Oct 82 pp 4, 7

[Dispatch From Beijing: "The Chinese People Will Absolutely Not Accept the U.S. One China, One Taiwan Plot"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct -- Many people in Beijing hold that the United States is still pursuing a policy once advocated by Dulles. It regards Taiwan as its "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and is firmly grasping it. They say that the "Taiwan Relations Act" seriously interferes in China's internal affairs and that if the U.S. authorities are bent on having their own way, serious disputes will occur between China and the United States.

People originally expected that after the Sino-U.S. joint communique was issued on 17 August, relations between the two sides would improve to a certain extent. However, on 6 October Reagan said that the reduction of arms sales to Taiwan depends on China's peaceful intentions. This obviously runs counter to the Sino-U.S. joint communique and once more has aroused the indignation of the Chinese people. Besides, various restrictions imposed by the United States on its trade with China and some unfriendly practices it has adopted have again exposed differences between the two countries.

Although Reagan also said in the same speech that the United States will sincerely and truly make great efforts to improve its relations with the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people, in view of actual facts, doubt the truth of what Reagan said.

As a matter of fact, the Reagan administration is pursuing a "One China, One Taiwan" policy and is strengthening its ties with Taiwan. In May last year, Counselor to the President Edwin Meese announced that the U.S. Government allowed U.S. officials to meet in government organs personnel of Taiwan's "North America Affairs Coordination Association" who were accredited to the United States. Such an act was strictly forbidden when President Carter was in office. At the end of June, Holdridge directly informed Tsai Wei-ping, Taiwan's "representative" accredited to the United States, about Haig's visit to China. This was the first time since the United States severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan that such a thing had been done.

In June last year and February this year, respectively, Reagan's eldest daughter and son visited Taiwan to use their personal influence. At the beginning of this year, in its newly issued telephone directory, the U.S. State Department, for the first time, put the "U.S. Association in Taiwan" under the list of "U.S. Embassies in Foreign Countries." The Reagan administration has also decided that beginning this year an annual "immigrant quota" of 20,000 people will separately be put aside for Taiwan. This changes the former practice of using one immigrant quota for both Taiwan and the mainland.

The foregoing examples are only the major ones. However, what is more prominent is that on 7 December of last year, when Reagan met in the White House with Li Chieh-ming, a newly appointed "department director of the Taipei Office of the U.S. Association in Taiwan," he met at the same time with three U.S. ambassadors accredited to other countries. This purposely showed that Li Chieh-ming's status was equivalent to that of an "ambassador." Conversely, before Li's predecessor left for Taiwan to assume office, U.S. officials never openly met with him in order to avoid any meetings having an official nature.

It can thus be seen that the United States is obviously pursuing a "One China, One Taiwan" policy, something the Chinese people will never accept. Only a month after the issue of the Sino-U.S. joint communique, that is, on 17 September, the U.S. State Department wrote a letter to John East, chairman of Senate Separation of Powers Subcommittee, saying that the Sino-U.S. communique is not an agreement but only a presidential statement and does not have the binding force of international law. Thus, the somewhat optimistic mood of the people brought about by the Sino-U.S. joint communique was immediately dispelled. Sudden changes in the situation have caused much concern about the future of the Sino-U.S. relations!

PAI SHING SAYS LI XIANNIAN TO BE PRC PRESIDENT

OW171054 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- Beijing leaders have agreed to nominate 77-year-old Li Xiannian, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, for China's presidency, a post to be res red by China's new constitution to be adopted towards the end of this year.

This was reported by a Hong Kong-published Chinese language semi-monthly, PAI SHING, in its latest issue under the heading, "See (?Documents)," which also said two vice presidencies were also under consideration.

The report said a list of nominees for the vice presidencies included Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, Xi Zhongxun and Liao Chengzhi, all members of the Political Bureau, though they are not on its Standing Committee.

"One of the two vice presidencies may well go to Liao Chengzhi because of his important responsibility for reuniting Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao with China," the report said.

In late April this year, the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, China's parliament, published the draft of a revised constitution for nationwide discussions with a view to its final adoption at the NPC (?plenum) to be held towards the end of this year.

Reports said China's strongman Deng Xiaoping, 78, had turned down the post of presidency in order to concentrate on policy-making matters whereas NPC Vice Chairman (?Ye Jianying), the de facto head of state, now 85, is too advanced in years to assume the revived presidency.

PAI SHING said, "The first hint of Li as a presidential prospect was found in the fact that, of the six members elected to the Political Bureau Standing Committee at last month's 12th party congress, Li was the only one without other designated functions." Of the other five, Deng Xiaoping is chairman of the Advisory Council and chairman of the party Central Military Commission. Ye Jianying is the senior NPC vice chairman, [as received] Chen Yun, first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Hu Yaobang, the party general secretary and Zhao Ziyang, the premier.

Li Xiannian who has held various leading economic posts in the past 30 years is nicknamed "the wizard of the Chinese economy."

He was elected vice chairman of the party at the 11th party congress in 1977 and member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee at the 12th party congress held last month.

STANDARD ON PRC PLANS FOR HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK190254 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Oct 82 p 14

[Text] China plans to announce, before the end of next year, concrete plans to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong, a local magazine, WIDE ANGLE, has reported. The pro-China monthly says in an article in its latest issue that the proposed announcement is aimed at putting the hearts of both Hong Kong people and foreign investors at ease.

The article, according to the magazine, is based on an exclusive interview with several high-ranking Guangdong officials following British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Beijing.

Without saying exactly when China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong, the article says the fundamental wish of China "is to settle the problem left over by history through peaceful means in 15 to 20 years."

It says China plans to have Hong Kong people administer Hong Kong when it regains sovereignty. "...China certainly will not send in the cadres. It is deeply confident that Hong Kong people can administer Hong Kong well," the article says.

The article says regaining sovereignty certainly includes exercising sovereignty. The question is how Hong Kong will be administered by Hong Kong Chinese.

According to the WIDE ANGLE article, there is no need for Hong Kong people to worry about changes in their lifestyles and living standards.

"China will definitely respect Hong Kong people's lifestyles and customs," it says.

It says there will be no change in the salary structure of employees in Hong Kong, and China will continue improving their living standards.

Chinese officials think that some capital might be moved out of Hong Kong during a certain period, but it would return to Hong Kong later once the situation became clear.

Even if the British leave Hong Kong, the article says, China's determination to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong will remain unchanged.

MORNING POST ASSESSES HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK190349 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Hong Kong Observers' Forum: "Role the People Can Play in the Runup to 1997"]

[Text] The future of Hong Kong is not an issue about which we can do nothing. We may not have our own representatives at the top secret discussions but the people of Hong Kong can certainly help the Chinese and British Governments negotiate a solution which is in our interests.

The leaders of both governments have said they have a common aim: to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. This common aim could mean everything -- including the preservation of our freedoms and our economic system -- or nothing, depending on what Hongkongers do.

Right now, the danger of instability, and of an end to prosperity, comes from within Hong Kong: the outflow of funds and investment and the erosion of our manufacturing base causing unemployment and a sharp drop in the standard of living for the already less well-off. Nervous businessmen could well precipitate a self-fulfilling prophecy, that Hong Kong has no future after the British flag is lowered for the last time.

There is little that we, the Hong Kong observers, can do to stop investors if they insist on behaving like rats deserting a sinking ship. We can only point out a fact -- that the Hong Kong ship is far from sinking. In the meantime, we would like Hongkongers to consider the following points which we raise with the objective of helping the governments of China and Britain arrive at a formula for a post-1977 administration.

First, let us analyse Hongkongers' fears. As things stand, the prospect of coming under Beijing's jurisdiction scares Hongkongers, particularly the businessmen. One can hardly blame foreign investors if they in turn stay away: Such fear is infectious.

Hongkongers are afraid that their standard of living and the freedoms inherent in the Hong Kong lifestyle -- of thought and expression, to work as hard or as little as one wishes, to keep the money one earns and use it in whatever way one wishes, to pursue whatever ambitions one may have -- will be eroded once Beijing assumes responsibility for the administration.

Investors are afraid that free enterprise as they have enjoyed it will come to an end, or at least evaporate, under the direction of Beijing's officials. On top of all these is the general fear of political instability in China.

But what is the probability that under Beijing's jurisdiction our way of life and of doing business will come to an end? There is no insurance against political instability in China or anywhere else for that matter. However, it is in the interest of mainland Chinese to preserve political stability if China's economic development is to continue. Hong Kong should do all it can to help.

As for free enterprise, China's leadership has demonstrated its belief that there is a role for more liberal economic policies in China: Shenzhen, to our north, was little more than a village four years ago.

Free enterprise in Hong Kong can continue under special regulations. It is for Hong Kong and foreign businessmen to explain to the Chinese leadership what these regulations should include. After all, Hong Kong investors in Shenzhen have modified hitherto unworkable regulations governing labour in Shenzhen: The Chinese authorities listened then. It is ludicrous to expect Hong Kong to succeed as a SEZ [Special Economic Zone] -- if that is how free enterprise is to continue post-1997 -- if our businessmen do not tell the Chinese leadership what is required.

As for the various freedoms in our lifestyle, most Hongkongers believe that China's socialism will decree an end to it all. The Hong Kong observers suggest, for the sake of argument, that this need not be so. Cannot Hong Kong become a part of China without having to live under socialist principles? Did an article in the Beijing magazine BAN YUE TAN in September last year not say that "in consideration of the fact that compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan have not lived in the socialist motherland for a long time and know very little about socialism, WE SHOULD NOT IMPOSE ON THEM THE LOVE FOR SOCIALISM AND THE STAND OF SUPPORTING THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM?" All that article asked of compatriots was that "they should not, at any rate, take the stand of opposing socialist China. Otherwise, they will not be considered patriotic."

Is this not Hong Kong's position today? We are not socialists, neither are we enemies of China. Moreover, China's leaders, Mr Hu Yaobang and Mr Zhao Ziyang, have recently mentioned the principle of "one country, two systems." The practicality of this is difficult to ascertain today but should Hongkongers not consider these points as a possible basis for Hong Kong's future role in China seriously?

Did the Communist Party constitution adopted by the 12th national congress on September 6 not stipulate that "it unites with all workers, peasants and intellectuals, and with all the democratic parties, non-party democrats and patriotic forces of all nationals in China in further expanding and fortifying the broadest possible patriotic united front embracing all socialist working people and all patriots who support socialism OR WHO SUPPORT REUNIFICATION OF THE MOTHERLAND?"

Did Mr Ye Jianying not extend to Taiwan a framework for special administrative zones a year ago wherein "the existing social and economic systems... will not change, nor will its economic and cultural relationships with foreign countries; and private property, housing land and enterprise ownership, inheritance rights and foreign investments will not be infringed upon?"

Instead of collective biting our fingernails while speculating on rumours and generally scaring ourselves unnecessarily, people who have access to China's leaders should persuade them to extend to us similar terms to what Mr Ye gave Taiwan. Once Hongkongers have such a framework for the future, we can then fill in the details and present to Beijing formula for the administration of Hong Kong after China has regained sovereignty.

The Hong Kong observers feel that it would be more useful for Hongkongers to start thinking about how we can be of benefit to China than to cling to the blinkered belief that the status quo can be maintained. It cannot. Change is inevitable. The British administration will not continue till the year dot. The objective of the close-door discussions is to arrive at a formula for post-1997 administration.

Since Hongkongers do not have their own representative at these talks, Britain is seen as having the responsibility of negotiating the best possible deal for us. But how do we know that such a formula will be acceptable to Britain? Hong Kong did not approve of Mrs Thatcher's handling of the treaties issue.

The role of the British Government, as the Hong Kong observers see it, is to ensure that the inevitable handover of administrative responsibilities is a gradual process, carried out with minimal disruption. Because of the way Hong Kong has been administered, many people believe that it can only continue on a path of stability and prosperity under the British.

Whatever the grounds for this belief, Hongkongers must accept that the British are not going to administer Hong Kong forever. What the British administration must do therefore is to set realistic targets for localisation, and groom Hongkongers to assume the responsibilities of the commissioner for securities, commissioner against corruption, commissioner for labour, transport secretary, economic services secretary, attorney-general, chief justice, financial secretary and chief secretary. At the same time, the administration must let the public have a say in policymaking.

The 320 advisory boards and committees do not constitute effective channels for government-people communications. The district boards at least have the potential of becoming such channels. The appointment system cannot continue as the cornerstone of a responsive administration. It must be replaced by an elected system so that people who are directly accountable to the public can advise and direct bureaucrats.

A more representative and open administrative structure is necessary because it is the only way in which all sectors of the community can understand the need to assume social responsibility: We cannot leave it to others to maintain stability and prosperity.

Hong Kong is our home. If we want to keep it stable and prosperous, we must be responsible for its management. The people of Hong Kong therefore have a role to play.

The Hong Kong observers do not have a solution for the 1997 problem. But we do want Hong Kong to remain stable and prosperous because it affects the lives of more than five million people, 89 percent of whom, as our opinion pool showed, consider Hong Kong their home. They all like living here.

We ask investors who have been kept in business by millions of white and blue collar workers, and middle class technocrats and professionals, who have built a career in Hong Kong's prosperous environment not to precipitate a self-fulfilling doomsday prophesy.

"If certain people in Hong Kong make a misjudgment on (its) future, they will regret it," the deputy governors of Fujian Province, Mr Hu Ping and Mr Zhang Yi, said recently. The Chinese reporter to whom they were speaking said this meant that if people did not believe Hong Kong would still be prosperous in the future and pull out their investments, they would be losing many excellent development opportunities.

Meanwhile, as the Chinese and British Governments try to find a formula for our future administration, the people of Hong Kong must continue to earn a living. Employers and employees all have a responsibility in maintaining stability and prosperity.

The British administration too have a responsibility -- to make the government more open and representative.

In all this, the media has a vital role: Hong Kong's free press is one of the most precious aspects of life here. It should be the platform for intelligent, coherent forums to discuss, analyse and educate the public on the future of Hong Kong.

The media should be the people's voice, telling the Chinese and British Governments that Hong Kong is a great city which must be kept alive. But we, the people, must first want to keep this great city of ours alive. This is our role. Our future is not an issue about which we do nothing.

CHENG MING ON MAO ZEDONG, DENG XIAOPING ERAS

HK040944 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 60, 1 Oct 82 p 6

[Commentary: "The Deng Xiaoping Era Has Begun"]

[Text] One era has passed and another era has begun. What has passed in the Mao Zedong era and the subsequent transition period and what has begun is the Deng Xiaoping era. The demarcation line between them is the 12th CPC Congress.

The transition period was one during which the pragmatists, headed by Deng Xiaoping, engaged in a political tussle with the "whatever" faction headed by Hua Guofeng. This period began in October 1976 and ended in September 1981, lasting exactly 6 years.

During this period, Deng Xiaoping, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as well as the subsequent plenary sessions and finally the 12th CPC Congress, has gradually defeated his opponents -- politically, ideologically and organizationally -- and has finally unified the whole party. The various appointments approved by the 12th CPC Congress and the first plenary session, the enforcement of those elements supporting Deng's line in various leading organs in the CPC Central Committee, the prominence given to Deng Xiaoping by various media organs, the call of "with the opening speech as the guiding thought, seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress (opening speech means the speech delivered by Deng Xiaoping at the 12th CPC Congress)" on the frontpages of RENMIN RIBAO -- all this indicates that the Deng Xiaoping era has officially begun.

What are the main features of the Deng Xiaoping era? From what has already been revealed, they are as follows:

One feature is that more power is concentrated on Deng Xiaoping alone. Within the party, no one holds a more important position than Deng Xiaoping and no one is more authoritative than Deng Xiaoping.

Another feature is that Deng Xiaoping thought, which is based on Mao Zedong Thought and is coming into being, is becoming de facto the party's guiding thought.

Still another feature is organizational purity. After a period of reorganizational work, the implementation of the Deng Xiaoping line has organizationally been guaranteed.

Among all the big shots in Zhongnanhai, Deng Xiaoping certainly stands out. Since the establishment of the Deng Xiaoping line at the third plenary session in 1978, many well-known work achievements have been made in a variety of fields, the work in rural areas in particular. As a result, the party supports Deng Xiaoping and the people support him, too. It can be well assumed that after the official commencement of the Deng Xiaoping era, China's political situation will become more stable than the past few years -- providing Deng Xiaoping lives long enough -- and more progress will be made in the economic field. All these are, of course, good things for the people.

However, due to the failure of Deng Xiaoping thought in getting rid of Mao Zedong's outdated doctrines and the continuous existence of the feudal ghost over Zhongnanhai and throughout China, we should not be too optimistic about the development of the Chinese people's cause. We are not going to write a great and lengthy article here but would like to put forward three suggestions for the reference of the top CPC leaders.

1. Power toughens and also corrupts people. If all power is held by one person, even an angel will become a devil. Therefore, we hope that the CPC genuinely establishes and seriously implements the system of collective leadership and prevents a repetition of the history of the Mao Zedong era when power was held by one person.

2. A god differs from a human being and can be resurrected. Due to the hidden existence of the movement for building up gods, a new god might be established. We hope that the CPC resolutely opposes a personality cult, seriously studies the ideas against a personality cult raised by Deng Xiaoping in his speech on the revision of the party constitution at the 8th CPC Congress and never allows a repetition of the history of the Mao Zedong era when any individual was deified.

3. The people have discerning eyes and they are resolute and powerful in pushing forward the advance of history. We hope that the CPC genuinely places the party under the supervision, examination and inspection of the people and never allows a repetition of the history of the Mao Zedong era when people had no power.

In the final analysis, we hope that the Deng Xiaoping era is not a repetition of the Mao Zedong era in the 1980's but an era in which people can upgrade their material and spiritual lives and the country become prosperous, rich and democratic, getting rid of feudal and backward dictatorship.

MING PAO NOTES RESISTANCE TO CENTRAL REFORMS

HK190753 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Obstacles to Beijing's Reforms: Most Department, Bureau Cadres Reluctant To Leave Posts"]

[Text] The work of reforming the leading organs of the party and state at the central level and of ensuring the "four modernizations" in the ranks of cadres (making them more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent) has achieved a certain degree of progress. But, viewing it as a whole, the achievement is not as satisfactory as expected.

In the first half of this year the CPC Central Committee and the State Council spent more than 4 months reducing and merging ministries and commissions, minimizing staffing and restructuring leading organs. However, there have emerged various obstacles to the progress of restructuring leading bodies. Up till now, only the problem of streamlining the leading organs of ministries and commissions has been solved. In 38 ministries and commissions under the State Council, ministers and vice ministers as well as directors and deputy directors have been reduced in number by 65 percent. The newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres account for 32 percent of the total members of the leading organs. Their average age has dropped by 4-5 years. And the numbers of those who are better educated and more professionally competent have increased a little. Nevertheless, the work of restructuring the leading bodies at the department and bureau levels is proceeding at a snail's pace or has even come to a standstill. This is because old cadres are reluctant to quit their posts and refuse to withdraw to the second or third line.

This reporter learned: In order to solve the problem of the retirement of old cadres from their posts, the CPC Central Committee has created a "study class of state cadres at the central level" at the central party school. To this end, cadres at the department and bureau levels have been called on to attend this class of their own free will. Here they will sum up experience through studies and then hand in their application for retirement. The final decision concerning their application will be made by the organizational departments in line with the actual situation and in accordance with work needs. As for the details of the procedure, no hard and rigid rules are laid down, such as "imposing a deadline" related to age.

It is said that, in accordance with the decision by the CPC Central Committee which proposed that old cadres retire from their posts and some relevant rules defined by the State Council, the cadres at the department and bureau levels who ought to attend the class must number more than 1,700. But there were only 150 or so who had voluntarily entered their names for the class. The number finally rose to more than 170 after a mobilization campaign was repeatedly carried out. This, in fact, constitutes about 10 percent of the total of the cadres who ought to attend the class.

In order to hang on to their posts, cadres at the department and bureau levels who refused to join the study class vied with each other to seek help from their superiors through the back door. Since the old cadres refused to leave their posts, naturally, younger ones could not be promoted. Therefore, the work of restructuring leading bodies was bound to come to a standstill.

Whether the problem of "withdrawing old cadres from their posts" and "promoting more younger ones to take up their work" can be solved constitutes the key link in deciding whether leading organs can be smoothly reformed or not. Deng Xiaoping instructed: "Resolutely emancipating the mind, surmounting various obstacles and breaking with old conventions, we must have the courage to reform all organizational rules and personnel systems which are incompatible with present needs; vigorously cultivate, train and use all qualified personnel regardless of rules; and wage a resolute struggle against all phenomena of repressing and destroying talented persons." As a matter of fact, Deng's instruction is a piece of advice to those old cadres who are hanging on to their posts. Promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres and ensuring the "four modernizations" in the ranks of cadres constitute the trend of the times. Do not throw straws against the wind.

STANDARD ON SHENZHEN ANTISMUGGLING ACTIVITIES

HK200151 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Numerous cases of smuggling have been uncovered by the Shenzhen customs authorities amid China's stepped-up crackdown on such activities. So far this year, Shenzhen customs has cracked more than 6,000 cases of smuggling, worth 11 million yuan (HK\$33 million).

The most common goods that people are found trying to smuggle into China include watches and pornographic publications, while gold, antiques and precious herbs are among those usually found smuggled out of China.

According to reports, goods seized by Shenzhen customs from January till early this month included 21,000 watches, 24,000 pornographic publications and 2,400 antique items.

Efforts to smuggle large quantities of goods, involving the use of vehicles, were usually uncovered at the Mankamto checkpoint.

The recent spate of smuggling following China's adoption of an "open door" economic policy has promoted China to step up its drive against smugglers.

Combative measures being implemented include the strengthening of examination procedures at checkpoints, and giving cash rewards for information leading to the arrest of smugglers.

The rewards can be worth up to 10 percent of the value of goods seized or the fines imposed.

Shenzhen customs officers have reportedly received about 1,300 reports on smuggling from Hong Kong and Macau residents so far this year, and have given out 200,000 yuan in cash rewards.

In the past few months, a number of local residents convicted of taking part in smuggling activities were given jail sentences.

The most notable one involved two men who were jailed for 15 years and 13 years respectively by a Shenzhen court for trying to smuggle in a large quantity of forged Chinese banknotes.

The other men found guilty of smuggling pornographic books and videotapes were given two-year and one-year prison terms.

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